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INSTITUTE, IASON, Vice Pres. ysicians.

ollings, if payment be made in advance. All remittances are to be made, and all letters ating to the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to directed, (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

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The following gentlemen constitute the Financommittee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- Francis Jackson, En-MIND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and WENDELL

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

VOL. XXIX. NO. 23.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1859.

- WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING. J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

The United States Constitution is 'a covenant with

death, and an agreement with hen.

The free States are the guardians and essen-

tial supports of slavery. We are the jailers and constables of the institution. . . . There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse,

they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,

and by force restore their rights; but they are without

excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke. On this subject, our fathers, in

PRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE

MOHT. We their children, at the end of half a cen-

tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,

and must walk in it. To this point the public mind

has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving

of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it

can only continue through our participation in wrong

doing. To this conviction the hee States are tending.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1595.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Boaton Courier.
THE BOSTON TRACT SOCIETY.

Let us say, in conclusion, that the foundation upon which the Boston Society rests is only one of upon which the Boston sand, because it evidently assumes a ground upon which the Christian world disagrees. This must be admitted, or we exclude all those professing Christians from the pale of Christianity, who hold slaves. tians from the pale of Christianity, who hold slaves. Many persons of Evangelical opinions in religion think slaveholding to be no sin. They believe that it is no sin in itself, only as it is used; and that the misuse of it affords no argument against its use. We state their argument; and the conclusion against it has not yet been reached by the general agreement of Evangelical Christians; and this fact excludes the discussion of the general subject from the Tract The Boston Society's position debars, and some

may think uncharitably and presumptuously, large bodies of professing Christians from all title to the name. But cannot a slaveholder be a Christian ? Or a slave? We wish that many persons who de-clare slaveholding the very sum of human wickedness, bore any comparison as Christians with multi-tudes of slaveholders, with multitudes of slaves. pority of the Tract Society act upon the extreme anti-slavery doctrine. Most of them avow it in unqualified terms; some of them declare it in anguage filter for a gathering of rowdies, than for any congregation of Christians, men and women; hose of them who do not admit this, only refuse to the legitimate and inevitable connection of ideas. Whenever the point which they thus urge is settled according to their views, then, undoubtedly, the Tract Society should begin to publish against slavery, since then there will be a unanimity of sentiment or the subject among Evangelical Christians. Until then, while directly the conscience-keepers of the community fight an abstraction,—indirectly, they aim their weapons at the only means of eventually patting down all the sin and evil in the world. The extravagances of these impracticables are in an es-pecial degree those good intentions, with which a

ain subterrean place is said to be paved.

very striking fact in regard to the Boston orization cannot escape notice, in the resignations
former officers. The venerable John Tappan, of homer officers. The venerable John Lappan, long its President, has retired; and of its Vice Presidents, Bishop Eastburn, Mr. Winthrop, Rev. Dr. Stow, Abner Kingman, Esq. Mr. Ropes, who is re-elected, is in Europe, so we cannot tell what course he would have taken, if at home. We subcoarse he would have taken, if at home. W

Boston, May 18, 1859. REV. J. W. ALFORD, Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

DEAR SIR :- Two or three years ago, without any previous assent or even knowledge on my own part, I had the honor of being elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Tract Society of this city. I had been a life member of the Society for everal years before, and had made an address at one of its annual meetings, expressing the earnest in-terest which I felt (and which I still feel) in the cerst which I felt (and which I still real) in deriginal character and object of its operations. It was then a harmonious and united association, in ordial co-operation with the National Society of New York, and its publications were such as appealed to the Christian mind and heart of every portion of our country.

An unhappy controversy has since sprung up ts unity at home, and to have involved in it a serious etrife with the Association at New York. My own opinion in regard to the merits of that controversy is unimportant, perhaps; but it has not been concealed. In a note to your predecessor, the Rev. Seth Bliss, dated 5th April, 1858, and published with his rell-remembered letters, I declared my conviction that the publication of Anti-Slavery Essays 'did not rightfully enter into the province of the society, and that they would be fatal at once to its unity and

Nothing has occurred to alter this opinion. On North mind occurred to after this opinion. Only the contrary, I have been confirmed in the appreciation that such publications will only be as mistierous at the South, as they are imapplicable at the North—irritating and inflaming the Southern ind, and retarding those very reforms which they become the state of the south of the south individual that the state of the south is the state of the south individual that the south is the south individual that the

are honestly intending to promote.

Entertaining such views, I am unwilling to leave myself open to misconstruction. I must beg you, therefore, to signify sensonably to the managers of the Society, that I respectfully decline a re-election as one of their Vice Presidents. one of their Vice Presidents.

I am, dear sir, with the bighest consideration for

ficers and managers of the association, Very sincerely and faithfully, Your obedient servant

ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

The gospel has taught us to love our neighbor as ourselves, and to be followers of Him who was rich, but for our sakes became poor.

It is an old-fashioned doctrine this, and quite out of the him who was not appeared to the contract of th

f date, but one that deserves a revival and universa there would be a grand change in the tune of the noisy reformers of our day, forever clamorous about the rights of man, as if the first of all duties was to get for every one his rights, and after that it will be time enough to make them good and happy. They forget that Jesus Christ, the Great Reformer, and Exemplar of all Reformers, came to a people who had been despoiled of their rights, but he never said one word about asserting them. They were looking antiously for one who should redeem them from the yoke of their oppressors. They would have hailed Jesus as King of the Jews if he had used his power to call legions of angels to hurl back the legions of o call legions of angels to hurl back the legions of lone. But he taught them submission. When hey invited him to say whether they should yield they invited him to say whether they should yield allegiance to the foreign despot, he told them to render to Cæsar his due. And if he were now a taxelling preacher in the United States of America, the burden of his discourse would be, 'Repent of your own sins and believe; take my yoke and learn of me.' He would not be found going about the currebes, and stirring up strife and dissensions; nor getting up conventions to assert the rights of mau are of woman; nor disturbing the harmony of a great religious anniversary like the American Tract constraints with clasmor about the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of man; nor femonancing his faithful for the rights of femonancing his faithful femonancing his fai clamor about the rights of man; nor omoneing his faithful followers as false to his cause when they confine themselves to the work he gave them to do. He would not be found in rebellion that the confine the con them to do. He would not be found in rebellion scaint the government, nor advocating disunion, mor seeking to get the Church to take action against this sin and that and the other, as if one sin or seeking to get the Church to take action against this sin and that and the other, as if one sin or seeking to get the chart were cherished. The Master Reformer, the Soc of God, would be called 'behind the age, an old fog; a conservative,' if he were among us now. When the noisy orators and writers of the radical reform pulpit and press are shouting for RIGHTS, the lips that spake as never man spake would be telling as of our DUTIES. When a Missionary Society retake to send the gospel where it is most needed,

waless they who need it will first repent, the Master would oo to the very region which the Society taboos, and there He would preach the gospel to the rich and the poor, to the bond and the free.

He would teach us by his example, as he taught us by his words, to go into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature. His daily life and conversation would be one grand sermon to all mankind, that they should each one repent of his own sins, and so make all the world free. This is the gospel. Its mission is to make nations free by setting each slave of sin free: by giving deliverance to the captives of Lord. It does not address itself to men as com-munities, but as individual sinners, not as men with rights, but as men in prison, doomed to death, and saved by a Redeemer. It talks to men of pardon for themselves, reconciliation ing to.
with God, and glory to be revealed hereafter.

Mr. 1

THE ANNIVERSARIES.

resons mindful of what our Religious Anniversaries once were cannot fail to observe, and lament over, the decay of that unity of spirit which once characterized them. A dozen years ago, or more, the gathering of the tribes under the banners of our to enslave him is to commit the greatest possible the gathering of the tribes under the banners of our mational benevolent institutions was an event of joyful omen and Christian exultation. The fellowship of the saints found a practical illustration in the union and harmony of the multitudes who met to praise God for his gracious working. The harmony praise God for his gracious working. The harmony is broken. That union is at an end. The Anniversaries have come to be seasons of excitement, bit- simply justice-'justice in the name of humanity, terness, and wrath. Angry divisions have been pushed into almost all our benevolent Societies, and their annual meetings show them to be indeed parts of But it is very perilous for Americans to concede

them as projectile forces from the red-hot artillery of angry war, is in effect the language of the men who create the noise and confusion of our Anniversary gatherings. Allied in closest intimacy with the anti-slavery foror is the violent sectarianism which, of late, under the lead of an intensely sectarian journal, has obtruded itself upon the business of Anniversary week. The new lights of Congregationalism are not willing that their ism shall be allowed to mingle any longer in the fraternal parties and to mingle any longer in the fraternal parties and courtesies of Christian union, and hence the strained efforts to get up collations for the cultivation of

age of your successor !- Ibid.

Crowing Hens. A meeting called in behalf of 'Women's Rights' was held in Mozart Hall last week, on Thursday evening. Addresses were made by Susan B. Anthony (known as Reverend Miss Anthony), Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Lucretia Mott, Mrs. Blackwell, Mrs. Ernestine Rose, and Wendell Phillips. The usual tirade against the usages of society and the common sense of mankind was the staple of the oratory of the evening. A large audience was present, many of whom disgraced themselves by indecent interruptions. The best way to put down these fanatics is to let them severely alone. But if one is led by curiosity to go and hear a hen crow, he ought to let her crow. To make a disturbance in a 'female meeting' is about as mean as to strike a woman.—New York Observer.

The Liberator.

SPEECH OF E. H. HEYWOOD.

At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, Thursday Evening, May 26, 1859.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN The incidents of the evening, and the lateness of mission is to make nations free by setting each slave of sin free; by giving deliverance to the captives of the hour, make it quite improper for me to occupy Satan, and making them all the freemen of the even one of the last moments of this Convention. I will say but a word in response to your call. Many of you came in to hear Mr. Phillips, whom I will not long deprive you or myself the pleasure of listen

Mr. Burleigh has told us that the condition of our Let us preach this gospel. Let us be concerned to do our duties, and think less of asserting our rights.

—New York Observer. reliable measure of it. He is the thermometer on which the rise and fall of the anti-slavery sentiment is registered-the nilometer which records the ebb and flow of that regenerating flood which is to re-Persons mindful of what our Religious Anniversa- deem and readorn our Egypt. We believe the negro

But it is very perilous for Americans to concede

The fierce and intolerant spirit of anti-slavery fa-The fierce and intolerant spirit of anti-slavery fanaticism is chiefly responsible for the havoc and ruin inflicted upon the fraternal concord and peace of these Societies. It has crept into the American Board and Home Missionary Society, and gained virtual control of those organizations. It has assailed the American Sunday School Union with but indifferent success. It has prostituted the Young Men's Christian Association of this city into easy fellowship with Unitarianism and Universalism, for the sake of making an anti-slavery compact against evangelical men and measures. It has thrust itself into the Tract Society, with the eager effort to break into the Tract Society, with the eager effort to break its constitution and destroy its ussfulness. And this year, by a studied plan, this same manganus spirit planted itself in a hostile attitude to the American year, by a studied pian, this same least, and planted itself in a hostile attitude to the American Bible Society, and held an opposition meeting at the hour, and near the place, when and where the Bible Anniversary was celebrated.

Perish Bibles and Tracts, and all other appliances of Christian principle and purpose, until the rabid wrath of intolerant zealots be allowed to hurl them as projectile forces from the rod-hot artillery of the same reason that he voted for Fremont—hoping he would not be elected.' Again, two weeks ago, as the oracle of the Boston Tract courtesics of Christian union, and hence the strained efforts to get up collations for the sultivation of what The Evangelist aptlystyles gastronomic piety, and other meetings of a purely denominational and sectarian sort. There are many sagacious men, here and elsewhere, who believe that anti-slavery is used as a mere hobby for modern Congregationalism to ride for its own purposes. Be this as it may, the two are unquestionably united in the unholy work of interrupting the continued flow of that good feeling which was wont to rise around the Anniversary seasons in this city.

These facts are becoming very well understood. Honest and fair men remember that it is their duty to mark them which create divisions, and withdraw from them. The Bible and Tract Societies, having been the principal objects of attack, showed conclusions. from them. The Bible and Tract Societies, having been the principal objects of attack, showed conclusively this year that, notwithstanding all the clamor raised against them, their friends are legion, and their prospects of usefulness greater than ever before. REV. DR. CHEEVER. It is not true that a com- lay the axe at its root, but only clips the twigs; 'beats

Rev. Dr. Cheever. It is not true that a commission of lunacy has, as yet, been issued to try the sanity of this gentleman, but it is true that he is reported to have said on Sabbath evening last, in his 'Peace' sermon to the peaceful flock whom it was his pleasure, then, to lead by the 'still waters' of his eloquence, that—
'Now-n-days men come to consider the Sabbath a bag of exhilarating gas—a balloon by which political sinners imagine they are exalted to heaven, south-side ministers being paid expressly for the purpose. Or it may be considered as a drink decocted from heap, by which man-atealers even have their souls elevated—a proper and deserved application of the original article on a week-day would hang them.'
Mild! modest!! meek!!! monomaniacal Cheever! Thus, with a wag of the tongue, to send all ministers who would mind their proper business—in a Sabbath balloon, to a promiscuous hanging!
Jannes and Jambres! we bid you appland the courage of your successor!—Ibid. annes and Jambres! we bid you applaud the courge of your successor!—*Ibid*.

Our ancient friends, the Garrisonian Abolitionists, the world upside down rather than compromise with Our ancient friends, the Garrisonian Abolitionists, exploded like a bunch of fire-crackers in an empty barrel. They abused Dr. Cheever, the reverend gentleman who has lately been preaching against the sin of slavery, in the most terrible way. They evidently consider him as an interloper in the campone who desires to infringe on their patent right to work for the amelioration of all the little niggers in the land. Their indignation is the more bitter, perhaps, because the British Exeter Hall sympathizers have been called upon to contribute to the support of Dr. Cheever's Church, on the ground that it has suffered pecuniarily on account of its pastor's labors in the cause of the slave. The Garrisonians do not relish any such poaching upon their preserves, and desire to have it distinctly understood that the Cheever wing is in no way entitled to any of the spoils which have hitherto flowed from British founts into the breeches' pockets of Massa Garrison.—New York Herald.

Cheever Here a desired the several gent departs in an empty the world upside down rather than compromise with any sin! Christ is nailed to the cross—where's the Church? Parting his garments among them—casting lots. Christ sweats great drops of blood in the garden—where's the Church? Spending the price of his betrayal in anniversary collations. Christ ago-nizes upon 'cold mountains in the midnight air'—where's the Church? Hunting him with demaniac Protestant bloodhounds! Conscience! Look at that meeting in the Academy of Music in New York, two weeks ago—clergymen convulsed, maddened at the touch of a resolution against the slave trade, which has been execrated for years by the barbarians of the world; the American Tract Society turned into an evangelical mob; Isaiah Rynders and Tammany Hall outdone; a row got up by Doctors of Divinity; 'total depravity' illustrated in real life. (Loud approximation) and the construction of Drivinity; 'total depravity' illustrated in real life.

tinent. (Loud applause.)

strange contest between a human form and a serpent. laws of God until we can make better. (Loud ap-After glaring for a moment at each other, a wonder- plause.) ful metamorphosis took place. Each was transformed into the likeness of the other. The body of the snake put forth arms; the arms of the man shrank into his body; the snake's tail was divided into legs: the man's legs entwined into a tail. At length, the snake stood up, a man, and spoke, and the man sank

is only a convenient abund. Clergrose does not confer Josou in the level, see fast they shall be put out to a white anal?

The Joseph Hard of the property of

back and forth in silence before the inquirer. So this a crack-brained enthusiast, and that none over forty but by the color of our skin; refusing recognition cause needs not talk, rhetoric, denunciation; but action, life, principle walking on two feet. It is the lesson to old hunkers that! (Laughter.) When the consistent, persistent, defiant protest which tells. A Test and Corporation Acts were repealed in Parliastrong man breaking away from a corrupt organiza-tion is as good as a thunder-clap in dog-days—it Eldon shed many tears. So the owl hoots fearfully clears the atmosphere. (Cheers.) The Romish Church when the morning dawns;-this day is the night. trembles now with the stroke of Luther's hammer When Paul says woman ought not to speak in pubnailing those ninety-five theses to that old cathedral lic, the lords of creation respond 'Amen!' but when at Wittemberg. When Cheever slams his door in the Paul says it is not good for a man to have a wife, these face of the American Church, it will shake the con-Paul less, but woman more. (Great merriment and pro-That polities should make a direct issue with a longed applause.) Forgetfulness of self, aspiration for great social evil like slavery is not to be expected the general good is the motto of the true adolitionist. with the present religious sentiment of the North.

They are necessarily under the domination of selfish interests. There is little choice of parties in the As those old Puritans of New Haven voted in their long run. Dante relates that he saw at Malbolge a first legislative assembly, let us be governed by the

> From the Brantford [Canada] Expositor NEGROES IN CANADA --- WHAT SOME FOLKS SAY ABOUT THEM. To the Editor of the Expositor :

the man's legs entwined into a tail. At length, the sanks stood up, a man, and spoke, and the man sank down into a serpent, and glided hissing away. Such is the change that political parties undergo. Called into existence to redress some outcrying evil, virtuous, upright, their forehead regal with the truth, at first they stand forth champions of human rights; but, no sooner do they reach the seat of authority, than they descend to crawl and lick the dust at the feet of power. With us, politics have fallen so low that the bean ideal of a Democrat is one who can 'poll the most votes with the fewest men,' (laughter;) while the party of liberty begins its career by laying upon its altar, as its first torrible holocaust, four million bondmen. The Tribune gives up the doctrine of non-extension. The voters of the Worcester district have renominated by acclamation, and sent back to Congress, a man who is a mere bob to the kite of Douglas Democracy. The object of Republicanism, during the next twelve months, will be to find the most available candidate for the Presidency, who, on the only question at issue, will stay unknown, which is the publicanism, during the next twelve months, will be to find the most available candidate for the Presidency, who, on the only question at issue, will stay unknown, which is a more bob to the kite of Douglas Democracy. The object of Republicanism, during the next twelve months, will be to find the most available candidate for the Presidency, who, on the only question at issue, will stay unknown, which is the publicanism, during the next twelve months, will be to find the most available candidate for the Presidency and the stay of the strain of the synapsia Sir,-The late murder by three negroes furnished

the synagogue. Politicians, exorcised from one pro-slavour may judge of the rest, and of the spirit which very party, enter the swinish herd of another, lest they dictates it. In the 'States,' such talk is sufficiently

but by the color of our skin; refusing recognition or appreciation of any virtuous aspiration or effort. The question with you is not, are we good or bad, struggling to get out of our degradation or otherwise, but are we 'niggers.' Our black skin you make an apology for the manifestations of your black hearts. Not because we are black, but because you suppose us weak and ignorant, and because we are friendless and oppressed, therefore you meanly give us additional kicks. You deny us the opportunities of improvement, and then reproach us with our degradation. Your horror of amalgamation is a lying pretence; 'niggers' may shave you, cook for you, serve at your tables, dress your fair ladies, and be the bedfellows even of your 'patriarch' brethren of the 'States,' so long as they will consent to be your slaves. It is only when we aspire to the freedom of self-government, and to the equality which justice awards, that your turned-up noses discover that we smell badly, and that your amalgamation horrors commence. They would have be be negroes of the baser sort that would not be degraded by amalgamation with the like of you. You reproach us with our poverty; we bring what is better, a test for your morals, an occasion for the exercise of that justice, the meaning of which you have well nigh forgot, and for a reinstatement of those principles of liberty which you would betray and banish. In repudiating Liberty and Justice, in the humblest occasions for their acknowledgment, you strike not only at the sources of all material wealth, but at whatever for their acknowledgment, you strike not only at the sources of all material wealth, but at whatever favorably distinguishes the present from the past in intelligence and goodness.' So much, Mr. Editor, from the black man's point

of view. For bad morals,
Your humble servant,
GEO. SUNTER. view. For the correction of bad manners

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

Mr. Dana, in his entertaining little book, a Voyage to Cuba, and back, gives some interesting information in regard to Slavery in Cuba. The number of slaves on the Island is variously estimated at from 375,000 to 700,000. In his opinion 600,000 is nearest to the truth. The number of free blacks is about 200,000, and of whites 700,000 making the proportion of blacks to be about one free black to three; and the whites not quite equal to the entit proportion of blacks to be about one free black to three; and the whites not quite equal to the entire number of blacks, free and slave together. The number of coolies it is difficult to ascertain. Some put it as high as 200,000, others as low as 60,-

one put it as high as 200,000, others as low as 60,-000.

der two heads, the laws, and their execution. As the former, he remarks that the laws being enacted in Spain, do not emanate from the slaveholding mind; nor are they interpreted or executed by the slaveholding class. The slave benefits by the division of power and property between the two rival and even hostile races of whites, the Creoles and the Spaniards. Spain is not slaveholding at home; and so long as the laws are made in Spain, and the civil offices are held by Spaniards only, the slave has at offices are held by Spaniards only, the slave has at least the advantage of a conflict of interests and prin-ciples between the two classes that are concerned in

his bondage.

The large number of free negroes indicate that the laws favor emancipation. They also favor the free blacks. There is a colored regiment one thousand strong, in Havana, parading with the troops of the

In point of civil privileges, the free blacks are the equals of the whites. In courts of law, as witnesses equals of the whites. In coarts of law, as witnesses or parties, no difference is known; and they have the same rights as to the holding of lands and other property. As to their social position, he thinks it quite as good as it is in New England, if not better. Every slave has a right to go to a magistrate, and have himself valued, and on paying the valuation to receive his free papers. A slave may also compel his master to sell him to any person who will pay for him. This operates as a check upon the master, and an inducement to him to remove special causes of dissatisfaction; and it enables the better class of slaveholders in a neighborhood, if cases of ill-usage are known, to relieve the slave without contention or pecuniary loss. On complaint and proof of cruel or pecuniary loss. On complaint and proof of crue treatment, the law will dissolve the relation between master and slave. No slave can be flogged with more than twenty-five lashes, by the master's authority. If his offence is thought greater than the punishment will suffice for, the public authorities must be called in. A slave mother may buy the freedom of her infant for twenty-five dollars. If slaves dom of her infant for twenty-five dollars have been married by the Church, they cannot be separated against their will; and the mother has a right to keep her nursing child. Each slave is entitled to his time on Sundays and all other holidays, beyond two hours allowed for necessary labor, except on sugar estates during the grinding season. Every slave born on the island is to be baptized, and instructed in the Catholic faith, and to receive Christian burial. There are also provisions respecting the food, clothing and treatment of slaves in other respects, and the providing of a sick room and medicines, &c., and the government has appointed magistrates, styled Sindicos, numerous enough, and living in all localities, whose duty it is to attend to the petitions and complaints of slaves, and to the measures relating to their sale, transfer, or emancipation. have been married by the Church, they cannot b

In regard to the execution of these laws, most of In regard to the execution of these laws, most of these enactments appear to be in active operation, especially those providing for the purchase of freedom at once, or by instalments, and the compulsory transfer, and of considerable efficacy. Those in regard to marriage are not as strictly obeyed. But it is difficult to ascertain the exact truth as to the amount of protection they get from the special provisions respecting punishment, food, clothing, and treatment generally,

The following remarks might apply to those pursons visiting the slaveholding States of our Union, who, like the Rev. Dr. Adams, see only the resectored side of slavery:

who, like the Rev. Dr. Adams, see only the reservoired side of slavery:

'If persons coming from the North are credulous enough to suppose that they will see chains and stripes and tracks of blood; and if, taking letters to the best class of siavoholders, seeing their way of life, and hearing their dinner-table anecdotes, and the breakfast table talk of the ladies, they find no the breakfast table talk of the ladies, they find no outward signs of violence or corruption, they will probably, also, be credulous enough to suppose they have seen the whole of slavery. They do not know that that large plantation, with its smoking chimneys, about which they hear nothing, and which their host does not visit, has passed to the creditors of the late owner, who is a bankrupt, and is in charge of a manager, who is to get all he can from it in the shortest time, and to soil off the slaves as he can, having no interst, moral or pecuniary, in their future. They do not know that that other plantation, belonging to the young man who spends half his time in Havana, is as abode of licentiousness and cruelty. Noither do they know that the tall hounds chained at the kennel of the house they are visiting are Cuban bloodhounds, tryined to track and to seize. They do not know that the barking last night was a pursuit and capture, in which all the white men took part; and that, for the week past,

the men of the plantation have been a committee of detective and protective police. They do not know that the ill-looking man who was there yesterday, and whom the ladies did not like, and all treated with ill-disguised aversion, is a professed hunter of slaves. They have never seen or heard of the Sierra with ill-disguised aversion, is a processor of slaves. They have never seen or heard of the Sierra del Crystal, the mountain range at the eastern end of Cuba, inhabited by runaways, where white men hardly dare to go. Nor do they know that those young ladies, when little children, were taken to the city in the time of the insurrection in the Vuelta de Arriba. They have not heard the story of that downcast-looking girl, the now incorrigibly malignant negro, and the lying mayoral. In the cities they are amused by the flashy dresses, indolence and good humor of the slaves, and pleused with the respectfulness of their manners, and hear aneedotes of their attachment to their masters, and how they so dote upon slavery that nothing but bad advice can entice them into freedom; and are told, too, of the worse condition of the free blacks. They have not visited the slave jails, or the whipping post, in the flogging of the city-house servants, men and women, flogging of the city-house servants, men and women, at so many reals a head.'

THE OBERLIN HABEAS CORPUS.

DECISION OF THE OHIO SUPREME COURT.

The decision of the Supreme Court, in the application for a discharge of Bushnell and Langston, convicted of a violation of the Fugitive Slave Act, at the recent term of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, was anreserve to the Northern District of Omo, was announced yesterday afternoon, all the Judges being present. The decision of a majority of the Courtnamely, Chief Justice Swan, and Judges Scott and Peck—was against the prayer of the relators. Judges Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissented from the majority of the Court

Judges Brinkerhoff and Sutliff dissented from the majority of the Court.

Whatever may be the conflicting popular opinions upon the decision rendered by a majority of the Court, the people of Ohio will doubtless regard it as the deliberate judgment of the highest tribunal of the State, and will respect it accordingly.

We give below a synopsis of Judge Swan's opinions. We had hoped to have given the opinion entire in this issue of our paper, but it was retained

entire in this issue of our paper, but it was retained by Judge Swan for revision. The synopsis, how r, presents the main points :

JUDGE SWAN'S OPINION.

Judge Swan, Scott and Peck held:

I. That the provisions of art. 4, section 2, of the Constitution of the United States: 'No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim at the party to whom such service or labor. such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due,' guarantees to the owner of an escaped slave the right of reclamation.

II. That a citizen who knowingly and intention-

ally interferes with, for the purpose of rescue, or rescues from the owners, an escaped slave, is guilty of a violation of the Constitution of the United States, whether the Acts of 1793 and 1850, comcalled the Fugitive Slave Laws, are unconsti-

tutional or not.

III. That the question in this case is not whether ve Act of 1850 is unconstitutiona in respect to the appointment and powers of com-missioners, the allowance of a writ of habeas corpus the mode of reclamation, &c., but whether Congres has any power to pass any law whatever, however just and proper in its provisions, for the recla slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave

of slaves, or to protect the owner of an escaped slave from interference when duly asserting his constitutional rights of reclamation.

IV. That Congress, from the earliest period of the Government, has, by legislative penalties, vindicated the Constitutional right of the owner of slaves

against unlawful interference.

V. That such legislation was adopted in 1793 by the IId Congress elected under the Constitution, composed of many of the members of the Convention who framed the Constitution; has, from that day to this, been acquiesced in by all departments of the Government, National and State; and the legislative power of Congress on this subject has been recognized by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio in their statutes: by the Supreme Court of the United New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Califor-New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Califor-nia, by the Supreme Court of Ohio on the circuit, and, indeed, by the Supreme Court of every State in the Union, where the question has been made, and has never been denied by the Supreme Court of any State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding

State—the Courts of Wisconsin, notwithstanding the popular impression, not forming an exception.

VI. The right to rescue escaped slaves from their owners being denied to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution; Congress having prohibited it, and enforced the prohibition by penalties; the Supreme Court of the United States and Courts of the Free States having recognized and acquiesced in such legislative prohibition and punishment; if the question is not thus put beyond the reach of the private personal views of Judges; and if they possess private personal views of Judges; and if they possess judicial discretion or power to overrule, on the autho-rity of their individual opinions, this unbroken States of the Union, and change the settled inter-pretation of the Constitution of the United States; then there is no limit and no restraint upon Judges making, at any time, and under any circumstances, their own individual opinions the arbitrary inter-

preters of the Constitution.

VII. Whatever differences of opinion may now exist in the public mind as to the power of Congress to punish rescues, as provided in the Acts of 1793 and 1850, no such vital blow is given either to constitutional rights or State sovereignty by Congress thus enacting a law to punish a violation of the Constitution of the United States, as to demand of this Court the organization of resistance. more than sixty years of acquiescence by all departments of the National and State Governments, in ments of the National and State Governments, in the power of Congress to provide for the punish-ment of rescuers of escaped slaves, that power is to be disregarded, and all laws which may b

Congress on this subject from henceforth are to be persistently resisted and nullified, the work of revolution should not be begun by the conservators of

Judge Scott orally assented to the foregoing, as embodying his views, especially in its conclusions; although he intimated that he would, in a written modify some of the details. Judge Peck delivered an elaborate written oninio

ng with Judges Swan and Scott, comprising of the decisions of the Courts, and particularly of the State Courts, upon the questions is volved in the case, and treating the whole matter a res adjudicata.

Judge Sutliff also read a dissenting opinion

taking the ground that, according to the established rules of construction, no authority for Congress to pass the Fugitive Act could be found in the Con-

Judge Brinkerhoff also dissented from the majority of the Court, in a forcible opinion, which we give

JUDGE BRINKERHOFF'S OPINION

Judge Brinkerhoff said—Since the close of the argument of these cases—Sunday, and a visit to my family intervening—I have not had time to do more than hastily to sketch a brief outline of my opinion on the questions they present. This I give, and I may, or may not, as loisure or inclination may my not, compile them to renew, with the presence of prompt, commit them to paper, with the reasons on which they rest, more fully and in detail hereafter.

I. Under the advice of the District-Attorney of the United States, the indictments under which the relators were convicted are appended to, and form a part of, the return to the part of, the return to these writs. The question whether they charge a crime or not is, therefore, before us. Both indictments are fatally defective in this, to wit, that neither of them avers that John was held to service or labor in the State of Kentucky, under the lenes thereof. 24 section, 4th article, Constitution United States.

Constitution United States.

1. This defect is not a mere error or irregularity. If it were, so far as this point is concerned, we should be obliged to remand the prisoners; for the writ of habeas corpus cannot be made to perform the functions of a writ of error. But 2d. This defect is an illegality. The averment omitted is of the essence of the crime; without the fact omitted to be averred, there is no crime; for it is no crime to rescue from custody a person held to service or labor in another State otherwise than 'under the laws thereof.' If custody a person held to service or labor in another State otherwise than 'under the laws therool.' If there was no crime charged in the indictment, the judgment of the District Court of the United States under which the relators are held, is coran non judice and void; they are illegally restrained of their liberty, and they ought to be discharged.

II. 1. The indictment against Bushnell contains

judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.' Here, in the first place, is a compact between the States respectively—an agreement of the several States to and with each other, that the 'public acts, records, and judicial proceedings' of each shall have 'full faith and credit' given to them in all. Had this section closed here, would any one claim that it embraced any grant of legislative power to Congress? I think not. But the framers of the Constitution thought that Congress ought to have the power to prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings should be proved, and the effect thereof;' and hence they gave the power in express terms. When they intended a grant of power to Congress, and more contract stipulation by, or injunction of duty they intended a grant of power to Congress, and not a mere contract stipulation by, or injunction of duty upon the States, they say so, and leave us no room for cavil on the subject. But let us go on.

Sec. 2. 'The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in

the several States ' A person charged in any State with treason, fel-

ony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive anthority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

That these clauses of section two are mere articles of compact between the States, dependent on the good faith of the States alone for their fulfillment, I suppose no one will dispute. They do not confer upon Congress any power whatsoever to enforce their observance. Then follows the last clause of section two, in respect to fugitives from labor or service, first quoted. And this, like all the other preceding clauses of this article, except the first, is destitute of any grant of power, or even allusion to Congress or clauses of this article, except the first, is destitute of any grant of power, or even allusion to Congress or the Federal Government. Now, if a grant of power to Congress was here intended, why this silence? If the framers of the Constitution intended a grant of power to Congress in this clause, why did they not say so, as they did say in the first section, in respect to 'public acts, records, and judicial proceedings'? It seems to me that no rational answer can be given to this question, except by a denial of such in

given to this question, except by a denial of such intentions. Expressio unius exclusio alterius, is a legal maxim as old as the common law. The exlegal maxim as old as the common law. The express mention of one thing implies the exclusion of things not mentioned. It is the dictate of reason and common sense. It is a maxim which applies alike in the interpretation of contracts, statutes and constitutions. Its application was never more obviously proper than to the question before us; and when applied, it seems to me to bring with it a force little short of mathematical demonstration.

Thus for L heave reasonad as if we were the exclusion of slavery and the extension of liberty; and li

of the Ohio river, were in express terms declared to be 'articles of compact.' a raticles of compact.' a raticles of compact.' a raticles of the Constitution above quoted were borrowed and transferred, with slight verbal alterations, from the Articles of Contederation and the Ordinance of 1787—the first three from the former, and the last from the latter—with this exception only, that the constitution the measure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no common judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the first of these clauses was added a grant of power to Congress to prescribe the manner of proof and effect of public acts, records, and judicial proceedings. Here, then, we have certain articles of compact—admitted or declared to be such, and nothing more—borrowed and transferred from one instrument to another, with no intimation of any change of their character as articles of compact, except in a single instance where the change is expressly declared, they remained, after the transfer, the same as they were before—articles of compact, and nothing elso.

but one count, which charges the rescue of John from the custody of an agent of the claimant of his labor and service in Kentucky—John having been arrested and held in custody without warrant or any of color of legal process.

It appears, then, on the face of the record which is made a part of the return to this writ, that here was a person domiciled or sojourning in Ohio, a free State, and therefore presumed in law to be a free man, 'unreasonably seized' and 'deprived of his liberty,' not only 'without due process of law,' but without the pretence or color of any process whatever. This arrest and custody was in direct contravention of the fourth and fifth articles of the mendments to the Constitution of the United States. The rescue of a person thus 'unreasonably seized,' and 'deprived of his liberty without due or judicial procedure which attempts to make or treat it as a crime, is unconstitutional and void.

2. The indictment against Langston has two counts; the first of which is entirely similar to that against Bushnell; and the second of which alleges a similar rescue of John while arrested and held in custody under a warrant issued by a Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, authorized by act of Congress to issue such warrant, and, under the authority thereof, to atrest, hold, and remove the person described therein to a foreign jurisdiction as a slave.

The acts of Congress referred to clearly attempt to confer on these Commissioners the powers and functions of a court; to hear and determine questions of the cons

belongs only to judicial action. And the issue of the warrant mentioned in the indictment was a judicial act.

These provisions of the acts of Congress reterred to, and all warrants issued under them, are unconstitutional and void, for the following reasons:

These Commissioners are appointed by the Circuit Courts of the United States only; hold their office at the will of such Courts, and are paid by fees. Whereas, by the express provision of the Constitution of the United States, (Art. 2, Sec. 2, and Art. 3, Sec. 1,) the judicial functionaries of the United States must be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, hold their offices during good behavior, and receive a fixed compensation which may not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The warrant of such a commissioner, therefore, is a nullity; it could afford no authority to hold John in custody; and to rescue him from such illegal custody could not, by the law of the land, be a crime; and therefore the imprisonment of Langston, by way of punishment of such pretended crime, is an illegal restraint of his liberty, and he too ought therefore to be discharged.

III. These relators ought to be discharged, because they have been indicted and convicted under an act of Congress upon a subject matter, in reference to which Congress has, under the Constitution of the United States, no legislative power whatever.

As to the correctness of this proposition, there does not rest on my mind the shadow or glimmer of a doubt.

The Federal Government is one of limited powers; and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary a a doubt.

The Federal Government is one of limited powers; and all powers not expressly granted to it, or necessary to carry into effect such as are expressly granted to it by the terms of the Constitution, are decided that in the Territories, Congress rightfull decided that in

essary to carry into effect such as are expressly granted to it by the terms of the Constitution, are reserved to the States or the people. Amendments, Art. 10.

'No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.' Art. 4, Sec. 2.

This is the only clause of the Constitution from which anybody pretends to derive, or in which anybody pretends to find a grant of power to Congress to legislate on the subject of the rendition of fugitives from labor. I can find in it no such grant. The first part of it simply prohibits State legislation hostile to the rendition of fugitives from labor. I can find in it no such grant. The first part of it simply prohibits State legislation hostile to the rendition of fugitives from labor. Such fugitive shall not be discharged 'in consequence of any law or regulation' of the State into which he shall escape, 'but shall be delivered up.' By whom? By Congress? By the Federal authorities? There are no such words, and no such used in a such words, and no such used in the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be

TIVE SLAVE LAW.

CLEVELAND, May 24. A Mass Convention of the foes of the Fugitive A Mass of evention of the locs of the rughing Slave act assembled here to-day, and was well at-tended. A very large number were present from the Reserve Counties. Every thing passed off orderly. The following Declaration was read, denouncing the Fugitive Slave law and the Dred Scott decision

This assembly of the people of Ohio, holding— That, next to our duty to the Supreme Being, is the obligation to preserve our free institutions and our civil liberties:

our civil liberties:
That the greatest tyrants have been those whose titles have been least questioned:
That every violation of the Constitution should be watched with jealousy and resented with spirit:
That the history of every free people has shown the impossibility of a cordial compliance with laws which neither embody nor execute the public will:
That the enforcement of such laws. That the enforcement of such laws against an un-willing people is productive only of evils, threaten-ing public order and the stability of governmental

institutions:

And holding, furthermore—
That the history of the government of the United States, as recently administered, is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the Africanization of this continent by the diffusion and establishment of slavery, and the restriction of freedom, thus reversing the tion and limitation of freedom, thus reversing the ancient policy of the founders of the Republic, which looked to the extinction of slavery and the extension

when applied, it seems to me to bring with it a force little short of mathematical demonstration.

Thus far I have reasoned as if we were ignorant of the history of the Constitution. But a glance at that history confirms the conclusions to which we are brought by the ordinary rules of interpretation, and makes 'assurance doubly sure.'

The Articles of Confederation under which the struggle for independence was carried through, and for which the present Constitution of the United States is a substitute, contain nothing but articles of compact. The fulfilment of its obligations was dependant upon the faith of the States alone. The Congress could make requisitions, but had no power to entorce them.'

Again: Certain provisions of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the territory north-west of the Ohio river, were in express terms declared to be 'articles of compact.''

so essential to good order; that the extent to which the Supreme Court has thus compromised its charac-ter renders it incumbent upon the people to consider what measures are necessary to restore that tribunal

ter renders it incumbent upon the people to consider what measures are necessary to restore that tribunal to its ancient state.

4. That in the opinion of this assembly, an amendment of the Federal Judiciary system is indispensably necessary, so that the sovereignty of the states may be respected, and that individuals may be guarded from oppression. As a means to this end, it is strongly recommended that the life tenure of judges be abolished, and that the judicial office be limited to a term of years; that Congress so remodel the judicial circuits that a majority of the citizens of the United States shall have a majority of the justices of the Supreme Court.

of the Supreme Court.

5th. That the recent proceedings of the Federal Court for this District, in producing the conviction of persons indicted under the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law, by the employment of the most disgraceful partizan means, is without a parallel even in the modern history of despotism.

The Liberator.

quent speakers will be present on the occasion. [Particulars hereafter.]

FRANCIS JACKSON,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON,
SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,
HENRY O. STONE,
CHARLES A. HOVEY, Committee

Arrangements.

meeting of the colored citizens of Boston was held on Monday evening, May 23rd, 1859, at the the spirit of the occasion so thoroughly, alike in sub-Twelfth Baptist Church, for the purpose of sympa-thizing with the persons implicated in the Oberlin nick-named him 'Rev. Daniel Lord.' Of a particular Rescue case, and devising ways and means to assist part of his very ingenious plea, Mr. Beecher saysthem and their families.

Meeting of Colored Citizens of Boston

Edward M. Bannister appointed Secretary.

William C. Nell, Lewis Hayden and Nelson L. Per-

kins were chosen a committee to report resolutions.

following resolutions, prefacing them by reminiscences of the men at Oberlin, and by reading extracts from the speech of Charles H. Langston :-

their daily and constant exhibition of patience in

rescuers, and we commend to the reading of the entire nation the manly, thrilling and eloquent speech of Charles H. Langston, delivered before the Courta speech worthy of the occasion, and deserving high prominence in the annals of this the second revolution for liberty in the United States; therefore,

funds in aid of these our brothers.

In support of the resolutions, eloquent and stirring

meeting (which was an enthusiastic one) adjourned guage. sine die. WILLIAM W. BROWN, Chairman.

Johann Strauss.

The Viennoise Empire, or Court Quadrille. Com-

BEECHER ON TRACT REFORM.

The speech recently made by Henry Ward Beeche in New York, at a meeting of the Boston Branch of the National Tract Society, is certainly one of the most extraordinary speeches ever made by any one calling himself a Christian, and designing that his words shall honor Christianity rather than reproach it. The report of this speech upon which I shall con ment covers seven close columns of the Independent, and is probably, as that paper represents it, a ver-

batim report.'

The object of this speech seems to be to show, in the clearest and most unmistakeable light, and with illustrations of wholesome personality, the hypocritical and profligate character of . The American Tract Society.' The language which its author uses for this purpose, perfectly just as far as its accusation of the Society is concerned, has never been surpassed in its severity of tone, or its particular expressions of indignation and contempt, by any used by Parker, Garrison or Phillips, men of whom he insinuates (carefully avoiding the direct assertion,) that they are infidels. The following are some of his most energetic expres-

BOSTON, JUNE 10, 1859.

ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The friends of impartial liberty and universal emancipation are invited to attend a MASS MEETING at the commodious and beautiful Grove in FRAMINGHAM, on MONDAY, July 4th, (under the direction of the Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society,) to consecrate the day to the work of breaking the fetters of the millions who are yet, in this false-hearted and hypocritical nation, groaning in the bondage of chattelism, whose unutterable wrongs are still crying unto Heaven for redress, whose claims on the sympathy and justice of all are constantly increasing in solemnity, and without whose liberation and rescue there is no possibility of the freedom and perpetuity of the American republic.

An arrangement has been made with the Boston and Worcester Railroad Corporation to convey persons to and from the Grove, on the direct line and the various branches connecting therewith, at about half the usual price. A strong array of earnest and eloquent speakers will be present on the oocasion. [Particulars hereafter.]

The friends of impartial liberty and universal emancipation of the tract Society should ever have needed that any should remind them of their duty to the pooreat among the poor, and the most ignorant—four million American lavers—is tiself enough disgrace. That when the voice of a Christian people sounding louder and louder every year, and the most ignorant—four million American lavers—is treal four million them of their duty to the pooreat among the poor, and the most ignorant—four million American lavers, because of the industry stress and mighty thunderings, demanding that the Society which professed to express in its publications the full truths of the Christian religion, should give utterance to some religions truth bearing upon this most serious and most grieval waters and mighty thunderings, demanding that the Soc

'Their object was to keep men from talking who had something earnest to say, and let those men talk who desired to say nothing.

Here I should say, in explanation, that as the Boston 'management' last year engaged a particularly unscrupulous lawyer, Hon. George Lunt, to use his skill in averting that separation from the National Society which some of the remonstrants proposed-the New York 'management' this year engaged Daniel Lord, Esq., to plead their cause, and he entered into

Rescue case, and devising ways and means to assist them and their families.

William Wells Brown was called to the chair, and Edward M. Bannister appointed Secretary.

William C. Nell, Lewis Hayden and Nelson L. Perkins were chosen a committee to report resolutions.

The chairman then gave a history of the Oberlin Cases.

William C. Nell, from the committee, submitted the following resolutions, prefacing them by reminiscences of the men at Oberlin, and by reading extracts from

' Nor have we heard one indignant protest from any Resolved, That we have watched with absorbing interest the trials at Cleveland, Ohio, instituted by the Federal Government against the noble band of Oberlin Rescuers, who, for an attempt to save a brother from falling into the hell of American slavery—thus on their part obeying the golden rule, 'Whatsoever ye them—have been arraigned and tried as guilty of crime.

Resolved, That our hearts have been warmed by 'Nor have we heard one indignant protest from any member of the Executive Committee, or of the man agent, of the Tract Society. If such things are right before a jury; if it be deemed right to gain a temporary victory for one's clients, at the expense of fact, and from any Courts of Justice, it certainly will not be deemed right by the reflecting and religious community, for a man to stand upon the religious community. For a man to stand upon the religious community. So lake a thing as that the funds of this Society were solicited, and were originally given, for the purpose simply of circulating tracts without any regard to the contents which they contained.'

their daily and constant exhibition of patience in suffering, their unflinching adherence to principle, in fact their martyr-like spirit, under unwarrantable and tyrannical inquisition of the slave power of this nation. Resolved, That we rejoice in the revival of the organization known as the Sons of Liberty, under leadership of that veteran war-horse of freedom, Joshua R. Giddings, and transmit to them our hope and belief that when the emergency arrives, they will prove to the recreant sons of the Buckeye State, and slave-holders North and South, that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

Resolved, That the sympathies of our hearts are herewith tendered to the entire gallant company of

. Mr. Lord dared to say-and there was not priest upon the platform that chose to contradict the declaration—that tracts on slavery, and tracts against polygamy, and the like, must not be sent either to those that were guilty of either sin, unless they knew before hand that these sinners were willing to receive

for liberty in the United States; therefore,
Resolved, That a Committee of Finance be appointed by this meeting for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of these our brothers.

'It would seem bad enough for the American Trac In support of the resolutions, eloquent and stirring speeches were made by Rev. L. A. Grimes, Rev. J. S. Martin, (from Buffalo,) Lewis Hayden, Rev. William Johnson, T. W. Steambury, and others; when, on

Martin, (from Buffalo,) Lewis Hayden, Rev. William Johnson, T. W. Steambury, and others; when, on motion, the series were unanimously adopted.

A financial committee of ladies and gentlemen was then organized, which immediately commenced collecting, as an earnest of more material aid.

At a subsequent meeting, held at the same place on Wednesday evening, June 1st, T. B. McCormick, of Oberlin, delivered an interesting and eloquent speech, detailing his observations and experiences in regard to the Fugitive Slave Law excitement in Ohio, and elsewhere, and presenting graphic sketches of the worthy men tried, and now imprisoned, at Cleveland.

He was followed by John J. Smith, Wm. H. Logan, Rev. J. B. Smith, and others; when the financial committee reported progress, having collected fifty dollars.

After perfecting arrangements for forwarding this and whatever more may be collected to its destination, and soliciting the publication of these proceedings in the Liberator, National Anti-Slavery Standard, Frederick Douglass's Paper, and Ohio Anti-Slavery Busle, the meeting (which was an enthusiastic one) adjourned sine die.

meeting (which was an enthusiastic one) adjourned sine die.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, Chairman.

Edward M. Bannister, Secretary.

New Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washington Street, Boston, have just published—

The Crill's First Music Book; or, Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano Forte. By J. F. Craver. This collection contains more than thirty of the most popular airs and waltzes.

L'Elegance—Polka Melodique. Par Guillaume Kube.

In a lone and dreary chamber. Written by J. M. Cahart, on seeing the touching account, headed, 'Let me kiss him for his mother.' Music by L. O. Emerson.

Vocal Beauties of Luisa Miller. By Guiseppe Verdi. 'Rest to the Wanderer'—La Tomba e un Letto. La Balloite—Valse de Salon. Par Rene Fararger. Love in Absence. 'Be kind to the loved ones at home'—with brilliant variations. By C. H. Grobe. Beauties of Il Troyatore. Arranged for the Piano By Charles Grobe.

Cherry Pipe Schottisch, as performed by Munck's Band. Arranged for the Piano Forte. By Johann Musek.

Alexandrine Polka—Polka Francaise. Composed by Johann Strauss.

The Viennoise Empire, or Court Quadrille. Com-

members and life directors of the American Tract & ciety, approached this great city at its recent Amirotransparent of the American Tract & ciety, approached this great city at its recent Amirotransparent of the Academy of the versary, and were present in the Academy of the theorem of the house; and he of the theorem of the Academy, he of the number of the place of the the white ticket is put on one side of the house; and he of the white ticket is mounted up to the place of privilege and to operatic stage. The business proceeds. Someting operatic stage. The business proceeds. Someting There is whispering, and buzzing, and consultation. A fore-arranged result is to be dragged through the assembly. One thing there certainly is not be in discussion is to be allowed; no free speech is to his any part in this meeting. A length, when the house and, meeting in the passage-way, a little purded a face, and says—"What did you do on your side?" and both join in saying, "bid have they done on their side?"

I will defy anybody on earth to tell what he been done, except that two men have been duped, as a third has got the money. (Laughter.) This is tolerably large game of thimble-rigging. It is apposed that the 'little joker' is under this thimble, is all the time it is neither under this one ner under the cone, but in a much better place—the executive such of religion and devotion. These men propose no mehief without a hely sigh; they violate norise.

of religion and devotion. These men prochief without a hely sigh; they violate a chief without a hely sigh; they violate no right vinout a pious groan; they never deery free discussion without lifting up their eyes to heaven; they was from us no privileges, except with the classing at holding up prayerful hands in the act of principal to the property of the propert

. In this long conflict, that Society, which was one In this long conflict, that Society, which was eight nated by holy men, for just auch solemn work at the which was crected to be a platform from which the artillery of the Gospel might sweep every end, was organized that, by the power of organization those tougher iniquities which defied individual is bor, might find in its organic power more than a much this great, this mighty battlement, has stood only to be durnly to be trained. be dumb, to be traitorous to its own great trust, to a mire itself, to laud its own fruitless piety, and surp ing its presses, its loaded, groaning shive, and in sleek officers, to cry out, 'Is not the Great Baly which I have built?' If there be on earth, at the far one sight more melancholy or more ab other, it is the sight of an Ame other, it is the sight of an American Christia Assi-ation, established for no other end that he propa-tion of Gospel moralities, that, for half a centur, he refused to bear a testimony in behalf of four miles men, overrun, and infested with every immorally which appression can breed, weighed down withen evil which it is the intent of the Gospel to siccin destroyed by every malignant mischlef from which the Gospel was meant to be a salvation. To withhold lend from a terrying cities, medicine, n starving cities, medicine fro one from wolf-imperiled children, would be ompared with that stately and inhuman phar-thich, for twice a score of years, has beheld u pulsation of piety, without one outreaching d to hands, without one utterance of the voice, this gracest error and wickedness known in our land and geteration. If the crime itself be hideou, the trace is yet more nefarious. The Tract Management here fused their supreme duty under the plea of pressing the General! the Gospel! Thus telling the world that they for the poor, empty of sil sympathy for the poor, empty of sil sympathy for the properties of silves, and dumb to all the printed the groans of silves, and dumb to all the printed the degraded and neglected! It were had empth despise God's poor, but to excuse it by a ples whi maligns the very heart of Christ, and slander the spirit of his Gospel, is a crime yet more unpurious ble !

It is a pain and piercing to my hear the the Church of Christ has not been found, with benneral-vanced, far beyond all other bedies, leading in its world to a victory.'

I have given these large extracts for the purpose showing how fully the charges which Abolition have been making against the American Society for twenty years past are now, at last, echoed and author ticated by Mr. Beecher. Just such meanness contemptible trickery, just such disregard of rights of those or pooed to them, just such faisched in speech and dishonesty in action, and just set hypocritical pretences of acting ' for the glory of Go in the use of one after another of these inless means of operation, have characterized the Track ciety ever since the first demand was made upon the action against slavery. They have been com ently pro-slavery ever since their organization, June, 1825. Their first tract, published in the m year, was written by a pro-slavery Doctor of Divisit Rev. Gardiner Spring of New York, who has on since been a member of the government of the Social Southern clergymen and laymen (who, if slaveho the first organization of it, and the Tract Secinin already existing in separate slaveholding States almost immediately united themselves to it as sur following the example of the Society at did not recognize this partnership as in the slights degree objectionable. This intermixture of provery members and officers in the Society from the leginning is thus affirmed by Rev. Feth Blin, who having acted as Secretary of the Society at Boat through most of the years of its connection as Branch with the National Society, had the amplest oppose nity of gaining accurate knowledge on that subject. Speaking of the Convention which met to establish the National Society, he says-

The delegate from Augusts, Georgis, we plan on the Committee to nominate the Society
At its public organization, as Rev. Mr. Sunneit
then from Baltimore, sat by the side of Rev.
De Witt, and perceived heart meeting hear, le
to him, I hope this Society will be the mean of menting Northern and Southern Christian soon after, Rev. Joseph Brown, of kindred streturning from a residence in Charleston, be the Society's house to say that any discussivery must be fatal to Christian union. N more erroneous than the idea that differen very were unknown or unconsidered in the Sec jormation. [Letters on the Tract Controvery,

It appears, then, that, from the very comment ment of the American Tract Society in June, 1825, st immense majority in that body-say the same proper tion that hooted down Mr. Jay and Mr. Welcottings recent meeting in New York, or about nineten-lus tieths-are either slaveholders, or non-slaveh defenders of slavery, or persons so accustomed to # gard that system with acquiescent indifference at be unwilling to lift a finger against it. This has less the state of things from the very beginning. And in only difference between then and now (within the & ciety) is that, for a few years past, the small minority which had previously been utterly silent, his lest driven or shamed (by that full exposure of the 800 ety's guilt which the abolitionists have spread with the community) into making a feeble, half-way per test against some small fractional part of the p gantic iniquity; and that the great majority, p viously quiet because no protest had been made vil the Society, have stifled this recent remeastra trampling down all the rights of the minority, together with those of reason, justice, religion, and the siste.

The means by which the rights of the minerity we thus cloven down were three-fold. First, the used false statements and gross sophistry, alike in the prined documents of the management, and the species of their clerical and legal advocates; next, greater justice in the presiding officer of the Society to he protesting minority in the annual meetisp lastly, a support of the unjust decisions of the claft by brutal clamor and insult on the part of the sair ity, preventing the few speakers on the other size from either stating their case or proposing their state. dial measures.

After this state of things had existed for year, with

no change except increase of injustice following prorenewed protest-after years of this systematical pe icy of pursuing shameful ends by shameful mean Henry Ward Beecher makes a speech in relation to h and he makes (with a single exception, to be not hereafter) the very same charges against these people and in the very same language, which the ability ists have been making for six times the period is quit-tion. Both accuse the Tract Society of injustice d

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therefore, apor The policy arison, which of its words a ceitful' as ar Society, or as epithet above itfulness, I pledge (p. 3 c July 22d, 185 ovements'_ rious moveme

lary craftily l vance of the auxiliaries of advertising th Society,' and at Boston, car fact that that New York or and money management, local New You 2. The Bost Office in New

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ety, which was crigi-olemn work as this; or from which the p every evil; which ere of organization, ieffed individual la-ter of organization more than a match; it, has stood only to or great trust, to ad-se picty, and, survey-ing shelves, and its spicty, and, survey-ing shelves, and its this Great Babylon on earth, at this day, re shameful than an-an Christian Associ-and than the propaga-r half a century, has shalf of four million the every immorably shalf of four million the every immorality hed down with every Gospel to alleviate, schief from which the To withhold bread rom dying hospitals, en, would be nothing inhuman phariseesim, has beheld without outreaching of the has beheld without outrenching of the voice, this greatin our land and gef-hideous, the excuse is Management have rethe plea of pressking world that there is a evoid of pity for the the oppressed, deaf to to all the petitions of twere bad enough to e it by a plea which ist, and slanders the yet more unpardon-

my heart that the und, with banner ad-odies, leading on the ets for the purpose of which Abolitionists American Society for t, echoed and authen such meanness and ch disregard of the , just such falsehood for the glory of God eterized the Tract 80

was made upon them ey have been consi heir organization, in published in the same ry Doctor of Divinity rnment of the Society. (who, if slaveholde hat account,) aided in d the Tract Societies cholding States almost to it as auxiliaries ciety at Boston, which ship as in u ermixture of pro-sis-Society from the be tev. Eeth Bliss, who, he Society at Boston connection as Branch edge on that subject. hich met to establish

, Georgia, was placed the Society's officers. Lev. Mr. Summerfield, the side of Rev. Dr. meeting heart, he said it be the means of co-Christians; and as, the the means of co-tern Christians; and as, of kindred spirit, was charleston, he called at any discussion of ala-an union. Nothing is hat differences on al-idered in the Society's act Controversy, p. 29. the very comm riety in June, 1825, an -say the same proper-and Mr. Welcott in the about nineteen-twenor non-alaveholding a so accustomed to re-cent indifference as to inst it. This has been y beginning. And the ast, the small minority, tterly silent, has been exposure of the Soci-ists have spread before a feeble, half-way proional part of this gie great majority, pre-had been made within ecent remonstrance by the minority, together ligion, and the slave. ts of the minority were fold. First, the use of stry, alike in the print-nent, and the speeches

ocates; next, gross inannual meetings; and decisions of the chair the part of the majorters on the other side proposing their reme existed for years, with justice following every this systematized pol-by shameful mean by shameful meanspeech in relation to it; coption, to be noticed es against these people, which the abolitionmes the period in questioning of injustice, of

ophistry, of falsehood, of hypocrisy, of stealing the ivery of heaven to serve the devil in; both accuse it livery of neaven to serve the usvir in; both accuse it of enforcing its oppression of the slave by oppression of entorcing minority; the single point of diference is, that whereas the abolitionists affirm that ference is, which is the such meanness and wickedness shows the persons who practise it not to be Chrisness shows the persons who produce it not to be Chrisedly admits that they are Christians. He exhausts agen them the vocabulary of contemptuous indignaupon them the vocabulary of contemptuous indigna-tion; he accuses them of such an amount of baseness, expressed in such terms of reproach, as would be sufsignat to make the keeper, or the customer, of a common bar-room kang his head with shame; but throughout the speech, alternating with, and incorproughout with, these scalding denunciations, we find the admission that he recognizes them, nevertheless,

as Christians! What proceeding can possibly be more suited than this to bring Christianity into public contempt? If these people are Christians, must not men of common honesty and decency prefer not to be Christians? If they are regenerate, will not men who are accustomed to do justly and love mercy think it better to remain unregenerate? If they are decided by competent authority to be 'saints,' will not a man of average respectability do better, both for his reputation and his character, by staying among the 'sinners'? And finally, if 'heaven' is the allotted fuare residence of the President, Secretaries and Publishing Committee of the Tract Society, will not one who values good company, and wishes to avoid bad company, prefer to take his chance in almost any other of the 'many mansions' prepared, beyond the grave, for the large family of the Universal Father? Henry Ward Beecher is, ex-officio, an Inspector of

Christians.' People are accustomed to come to him. as an 'expert,' for examination, to have it decided whether they are fit to be publicly registered as Christians. If he says 'yes,' they are admitted to the class to which the Reverend Secretaries, Hallock, Wood and Stevenson belong; they are entitled to join those persons in celebrating the Lord's Supper; and they exposed to be addressed by either of them, in public or private, with the epithet 'Brother!' Will any man of honor or honesty, or decent self-respect, henceforth join the church?

On the other hand, who can now be refused admission to the church as not good enough to join that body? If meanness, falsehood, dishonesty and hypoerisy, persisted in through a course of years, applied o the purpose of depriving others of their rights, and aggravated by the intense effrontery of pretending that all this is done for the glory of God, be not disqualification to take rank among Christians what vice, what crime can be so considered? Will any man who thinks it worth his while to join the church ceforth be ever kept out of it?

For one, while admitting that the American church richly deserves the reproach implied respecting her in the exposure, by Mr. Beecher, of utter baseness in those whom she recognizes as members in good and regular standing, I wish to record my testimony against the dishonor thrown upon the name of Christianity by the recognition of those men as Christians. Church members they are, and so base has the church become through its long partnership with slavery, that this exposure will not tend in the slightest degree towards their arraignment as offenders before the church, still less olve their censure or expulsion. Pious they may be, since South-side Adams and Deacon Netherland are pious. But Christians they assuredly are not, unless that name has lost all its original significance of conformity to the precepts and example of Jesus of Nazareth, called Christ. To name the Reverend hypocrites of the Tract Society after him, to declare them habitually guilty of manifold and multiform baseness, and claim, in the same breath, that they shall be no less regarded as followers of him, is surely to crucify him afresh, and put him to open shame!

The practical influence of such a misuse of language, upon a point so vital as the one in question, must be especially and pre-eminently disastrous upon churchnembers, who are already urged by so many influences into docile conformity to the traditions of the elders. Almost the whole education which their religious nature receives, alike in the church on Sundays, in the prayer-meetings on other days, in the religious newspaper' which they read weekly, and in he pious books most popular among their sect, which they keep on the table at home to occupy their leisure moments -tends to make them regard a fluent use of the technical language of religion, a familiar utterance fairly counterbalancing much evidence of a positively depraved heart and vicious life in him who uses it. Nineteen church-members out of twenty, through the whole country, having heard that the late Dr. Johns. of Baltimore, expired with these words upon his lips-'Yes, dear Jesus, I come ! '-could not possibly be persuaded to recognize his life of active and thorough intenance of the institution of slavery as incompatible with a Christian character. So much has the viclous training already taken effect upon them, that a spending of the intervals of necessary business in dision of tracts and attendance on prayer-meetings is the thing which they recognize as the Christian life, rrespective of what other elements it may contain. The New York Secretaries lead such a life, (having first, of course, 'made a profession,') and therefore they are Christians! And the influence of Mr. Beecher's concession to the popular delusion respecting what constitutes Christian character, will live and bear eril fruit long after his true delineation of the guilt of the Tract Society shall have subsided into forgetfulness, classed as a petulant ebullition of eccen-

But Mr. Beecher's speech made before the Boston branch of the American Tract Society, was designed to represent that institution as in favorable contrast with its principal, and as right in the particulars wherein the National Society was wrong. I must, therefore, specify some of the points wherein this rep-

The policy of this Society (as shown by the comrison, which proves in many cases to be the contrast, si its words and actions) has been as thoroughly deceitful' as anything in the policy of the New York Society, or anything in that speech of its hired advocate, Daniel Lord, to which Mr. Beecher applies the epithet above quoted. Among the proofs of their deceitfulness, I will mention here that in spite of their pledge (p. 3 of · Address of the Executive Committee ' saed from the 'Tract House, 28 Cornhill, Boston July 22d, 1858') of avoiding all attempts at any rival mements'-they have been vigorously pushing vanous movements of unequivocal rivalry through the whole course of the past year. Here are four of

I. At Hartford and other places, the Boston Secretary craftily held meetings a week or ten days in advance of the regularly - recurring meetings of the ⁴uxiliaries of the New York Society there established, advertising them as meetings of the 'American Tract Society,' and then forming auxiliaries to the Society at Boston, carefully refraining from mention of the fact that that Society still remained auxiliary to the New York one; thus, by one operation, taking men and money which would, without such ingenious nt, have gone to swell the influence of the local New York auxiliaries.

2. The Boston Society has established a rival Tract Office in New York, 348 Broadway, under the manage-

*This Society, at its annual meeting in Boaton, eleren days after this speech, voted, by a large majority, to separate from the American Tract Society, and relinquish the auxiliary relation which it has held to that body ever since 1825. The agents and friends of the Boaton Society, therefore, can henceforth say truly that which they have been saying failedly through the whole year past in regard to that separation.

York.

New York Society's publication, 'The American it, fraternal discussions with the slaveholders! Messenger,' though this was praised, and announced as still to be circulated from the Boston Office, in the 'Address of the Executive Committee,' above mentioned. The editorial introduction to the new paper TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF even announces (with a sarcasm which pertainly recoils on the Boston Society) that it shall in no degree fail short of its rival 'in eminent spirituality'!

4. The motto of this new paper is- Not shunning to declare unto you all the counsel of God.' This is and forcible address to the gentlemen, which was read evidently a frater nal stab at that New York Society by a daughter of one of the most respectable colored which refuses to publish tracts respecting slavery. But what can be more 'thoroughly deceifful' than the them that the white children do not monopolize the adoption of such a motto by a Society which itself talent of Providence. This lady, a daughter of Mr dares (and wishes) to go no further against the 'sum Ransom Parker, who pays a tax on real estate, valued of all villanies' than to 'fraternally discuss those at \$1,400, cannot gain admission to the High School, moral duties which grow out of it, and those moral in that city, notwithstanding her ample qualifications evils which it is known to promote, and which eager-ly and literally copies, and retains as a satisfactory child of colored parents. The address will be found rule of conduct in regard to slavery, the deceitful manifesto issued by the New York Society containing Gentlemen of the Committee : the expressions above quoted; a proceeding which Dr. Cheever justly compares to 'an endorsement on a forged note.'

Other instances of the dishonest character of this Boston Society may be found in a tract (for sale at the American Tract Society, Boston.'

I have space for but one more extract from Mr. Beecher, and I greatly regret the necessity of leaving untouched in it, with several other points that need comment, the deliberately calumnious insinuations respecting Mr. Parker, Mr. Garrison and Mr. Phillips. These, and also the idea of conformity to the catechism making these men better than they now are—the idea 'make long prayers while devouring widows' houses ' -must go without remark, since my business now is with the Boston Tract Society.

'I affirm that the Gospel carries with it a three-fold form—the ideal or intellectual form, the sentimental Ignorance is the parent of vice, and a State has no or emotional form, and the practice or conduct form. The three must be combined in true religion, and he men who peddle infidel books. I should just as soon think of calling a man dangerous, who peddled cock-roaches and rats, as to call them dangerous. The man who wants these books is spoiled already. [Applause.] You can't hurt him. I tell you who it is. It is the man who puts on a saintly garb, the man whose face is lubricated to sleek devotion, who evades duty, who has a text for every sin of omission and commission—ti is the man who makes long prayers while devouring widows' houses, men who turn up their eyes whenever they mean to do a wicked thing, who stand in the very place where the Pharisees stood—they are the infidel men, who take the garments of Christ to do the work of the Devil. [Applause.] I do not fear the efforts of any man before my congregation to subvert the Bible. If I cannot in fifty-two Sabbaths answer

existence, held a vicious elements!

grossest of the many false statements contained in their publications can find admission into those publications, carrying the antidote to those to whom they

impudently pretending to declare all the counsel of God, they have advanced only from a silence frater-

these elaborated into a system, and perpetuated and the same teachers in Providence as in London?

as well as Corinthians, they have never sent to the were ornaments of their school. I refer to Oberlin slave the important and intensely significant precept there addressed to him—' If thou mayest be snade free, we would cite you another fact, and beg that it use if rather?' Even in the new ground they have may have all the weight in your judgment of this mattaken, of extending their field of operation through ter, that the example and opinion of so devoted a the whole country, and even in the new opposition friend of popular education can give. I allude to the paper they have established (with the false pretence Hon. Horace Mann, President of Antioch College. A

ment of Rev. 'Israel P. Warren, Secretary for New the New York tracts and the New York paper con-York.'

3. The Boston Society has established a rival monthwhatever, nor urge those readers, agents and colporly newspaper, to be simultaneously published in Boston and New York, called 'The Tract Journal,' without delay, this direct and most important message which they are trying to introduce in place of the from God. Not a syllable of all this ! But instead of

ADDRESS

CASTE SCHOOLS IN RHODE ISLAND

It was expected that Miss Holley would have be present before the Committee. She was, however, unable to meet them, and sent a brief but appropriate citizens, and in a manner that must below :-

That your petitioners appeal to you for a measure of right and of justice, and one which, therefore, ought at once to be granted, we will attempt to show Every reason which exists for the free admission of

any one child to the public schools, equally exists for Anti - Slavery Depository, Boston,) entitled 'The the admission of every child. This principle, that before the law, as before God, there is no distinction of persons, is the very vital breath of your free institutions. The violation by the least injustice of the right of the humblest citizen in the State is an invasion of the sanctuary of your own right, and that of all other citizens. To permit any disadvantage, disability or hindrance to the opportunities of education for a single individual, is not only to violate both the of their getting up into the society of persons who letter and the spirit of the Constitution of the State, which ordains that 'it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education,' but to inflict a positive so

better wisdom or policy than to secure to every mem-The three must be combined in true religion, and he who has the ideal and emotional, and leaves out the conduct, is false and infidel. If I was called upon to state what would do most to promote infidelity, what would I say? I know what you would think I would say. Theodore Parker! No; I should not. I think he is the most harmless man on the continent, because he is open and above-board. If not him, then it must be Garrison and Phillips—him of the iron tongue and him of the golden lips. [Applause.] No, no—not them. [Renewed applause.] If there ever were two men whose fault lies in the fact that they have no reversing lever to their engines, but must go ahead and never go back, they are those two men. [Laughter and applause.] Therefore, I should not pick them and applause.] Therefore, I should not pick them on the continent of the common school system is, that no one shall be deprived of the great boon of education, however humble his fortune may be. It is and applause.] Therefore, I should not pick them out, though I know they are called very naughty inidels, and I am afraid they are not as sound on the
creed as I am. [Laughter.] They will need to get
especially for the poor that the system exists. The
more catechism before they will get up into the synods
and presbyteries. It must be these Blanchards—these
more who weldle indel beaks. I should just as sound to the
the weak, the poor, cannot. If there is to be an exthe weak, the poor, cannot. If there is to be an exception to an absolute equality, that exception should be in favor of the poor, the weak. By the present system of separate schools, the invaluable early years of study are lost to many of the young colored children, from the long distance at which they dwell from the school appointed for them, -while the door of the nearer school-house, which their fathers were taxed to build, is shut against them. Is this just? Is it honest? Is it decent? Is it constitutional?

We find another argument for equal educational rights in the fact that children learn more from each other than from their teachers. And there is no asso the Bible. If I cannot in fifty-two Sabbaths answer all he can urge, then my powers are weak indeed. I do not fear him in steel mail from head to foot, with his position plainly declared. It is these men who profess to do the work of righteousness while they impede he progress of true religion by their shams. Thesetare the men from whom the temple ought to feel in peril. The temple stands again in Nassau street, and the priests and lawyers stand there as did the priests and lawyers in the temple of old. The Pharisees are now in precisely the same relation to the religion of the New Testament, as were the Pharisees in the time of Christ to the Old. And if this Society—this Boston Tract Society, for whom I now speak, is going to of Christ to the Old. And if this Society—this Boston Tract Society, for whom I now speak, is going to stand on the same platform—if it is going to exclude free discussion and inquiry—if by-and-by, when it shall have gathered wealth and influence, it is going to stand for the rich, for the rolined, and not for the wretched and the poor, I want my remarks to recoil upon it.' If! indeed! If the Boston Society is going to take the immortal mind enshrined in every human form. of the 'evangelical' Shibboleth, as not only better evidence of a religious character than a life of practi-discussion, and to stand for the rich and not for the cal, but unprofessing love to God and man, but as poor! As if it had ever, for one moment since its democracy of the New Testament, 'Love thy neigh-As to the first point, they are constitutionally ness and usefulness as much; and before his Heavenly pledged to exclude free discussion. The central idea Father, his improvement in knowledge and virtue is of the association is, that only their side of any con- of every whit as much importance as is that of the troverted matter shall be expressed, or even intimated, whitest Governor or Senator in Rhode Island: and, in their publications. Not a word of correction of the

have sent the bane; and (to give one specification) they in complexional hatred, and the barbarous institutions would no more publish-either in a tract or in that of slavery. We would remind you of the fact that newly-established 'Tract Journal' which assumes to Massachusetts has preceded you, and with the hapdeclare all the counsel of God-either a true state- piest success, in according this justice to her colored ment of the teachings of the Old and New Testa- population. Are the obstacles to free schools any ments respecting 'The Sabbath,' or the disproof which | more insurmountable in Providence than they were plainly exists in those books of their numerous falsi- in Boston? We cannot believe they are. Schools, fied quotations and false representations on that im- colleges, and universities of every grade throughout portant subject, than a defence of Romanism or Mor- Europe, are as freely opened to people of color as to

white persons.

As to their position in regard to the relation of the

Why should the schools of Providence and Newport As to their position in regard to the relation of the richest class in American Society to the poorest—of the slaveholder towards the slave—they have held, from the beginning, a relation absolutely fraternal land-at Heidelberg and Gottingen, in Germany-at towards the former. They call him their dear brother Edinburgh and Glasgow, in Scotland? Numbers of in Christ!' Constantly meeting him and his cle- colored gentlemen in this country have obtained, a rical defender, one or both, at the prayer-meeting some of these eminent universities, that liberal educaand at the communion-table, and at the anniversaries tion which it should have been the pride and the honof the Missionary and Bible Societies, and in their ne- or of this, their native land, to have bestowed, but gotiations with their principal (up to this time) in which, for no cause but a mean, selfish, cruel, dis-New York, they have constantly met him as a brother and as if he were a Christian. They have taken his Within a year, the highest prize at the Sorbonne, one counsel how to convert the heathen, have published of the oldest and most distinguished colleges of France, tracts that he wrote, and have recently published one was awarded to a young colored man from Hayti,—the which he wrote and circulated among his brother, Emperor in person presenting him with one hundred slaveholders, assuming that God authorised and apand fifty volumes, the usual token of distinction and proved their infernal 'institution.' And even now, merit. Two other prizes at the same time were borne

nal to the slaveholder, to a 'discussion' fraternal to ful young colored woman, whom the noble Earl of im!

Shaftesbury educated, at his sole expense, at an excellent school in London. She was once a slave in country-from the foundation of their society to the Maryland. Cannot sovereign Rhode Island match the present moment, they have utterly ignored him, not generosity of the English Earl, by giving her own free only as a person to receive aid in the most utter desti- citizens the education he dispensed with open-handed tution, comfort in the deepest distress, knowledge in bounty to the poor stranger? Why cannot white and the densest ignorance, light in thick darkness, and all black young ladies recite their lessons as amicably to enforced by law by those very slaveholders whom they impiously call their 'brethren in Christ'—not only, cability of the education of the white and the colored I say, have they uniformly ignored him as a person to races at the same school, having graduated at a colbe thus addressed, but as a person to be addressed at lege justly celebrated for its humane and liberal pol-nii. They have never addressed one word to the icy, and from a class that contained a native African slave. Pretending to believe that the first epistle of girl, (one of the Amistad captives,) and an accom-Paul to the Corinthians was given by inspiration of plished young American lady of color. Both of them, God, and designed for the instruction of Americans in character, refinement, and scholarly attainments,

that it shall declare all the counsel of God)—a paper year ago, when Antioch College was making a life which is mainly occupied with a repetition of just and death struggle for existence under its burden of such old, stupid, dead husks of theological dectrine as \$60,000 debt, a man of wealth offered to be one of June 10.

the six whom he would obtain to assume the entire debt of the College, provided its doors should be shut At the New England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, in the face of a colored lady student, then ready to enter. Horace Mann, to the lasting honor of human ity be it told, refused to bargain away the sacred right of one colored girl to education, even for the boon of the existence of Antioch College, the dear object of his solicitude and hope. And, to-day, Antioch College rejoices in the favor of God, free from debt, its doors awinging in wide welcome, like the gates of Paradise, to all, whether white or black, who seek entrance! This decisive victory over temptation seem to me the greenest leaf of laure! which crowns that honored head, one which the bright sun of immortal-

To We are happy to state that, in the Rhode Island Legislature, on the 30th ult., the following majority report of the Special Committee on Colored Schools was presented by Mr. Blake, of Cumberland. We trust its adoption is certain.

To the Hon. House of Representatives:

The Special Committee of the House of Representatives, appointed at the last January session of the General Assembly, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac Rice and others, for equal school rights, with other papers relating thereto, beg leave to present this their report:

Your Committee have advertised the time, place and object of their assembling, and given full opportunity to the petitioners and all others, to appear and be heard upon the question at issue; only one party appeared, and that the petitioners, who were heard at length; and after a full and careful consideration of the various questions of fact, of right and justice suggested thereby, a majority of your Committee have come to the following conclusions, viz:

1st. That the Constitution of this State makes no distinction among the people of the State on account

on among the people of the State on

other citizen. The language of the Constitution, article 1, sec. 2, is, 'All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole.'

8rd. The Constitution, article 12th, distinctly recognizes the diffusion of knowledge among the people, as a duty being essential to the preservation of their rights and liberties, and charges upon the General Assembly, as a duty, 'to promote public schools, and to adopt all means they may deem necessary and proper, to secure to the people the advantages and opportunities of education.' The language of the Constitution is plain and emphatic. It binds the General Assembly to the duty of promoting public schools are schools open to the public, and to adopt such means as will secure to the people the advantages of education. The policy here inaugurated is as broad and comprehensive as the motive is high and sacred. The end is the education of the entire population, citizens and strangers; and the motto, 'The preservation of our rights and liberties.' The way in which this is to be accomplished is through 'Common Schools,' by which, in the language of Webster, is meant, 'schools open to all the inhabitants of a district or town.' Under this Constitution, therefore, every resident, as soon as he is domiciled, may claim of the city or town in which he has made his home, these equal opportunities and advantages of education for his household. In the language of the Constitution, therefore, every resident, as Soon as he is domiciled, may claim of the city or town in which he has made his home, these equal opportunities and advantages of education for his constitution.' It is not the constitution of the city or town in which he has made his home, these equal opportunity Sargent.

the sorrows of poverty and privation with the balm of intelligence; to awaken and develop the faculties which misfortune would crush and fetter; to unfold the immortal mind enshrined in every human form. It is is the glory of the common school system, that it is the highest practical recognition we yet have of the democracy of the New Testament, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' Education is as dear a treasure to the colored man as to the white. It exalts him in happinationally ness and usefulness as much; and before his Heavenly Father, his improvement in knowledge and virtue is of every whit as much importance as is that of the inned in for education is equal to theirs.

We would appeal to you by the enlightened spirit of the age to relinquish this distinction, founded only in complexional hatred, and the barbarous institutions E. R. Crosby Mrs. Kent S. A. Rand Nancy R. Hill Prince S. Crowell

HENRY A. HOWLAND, Committee. ELLIS S. BLAKE,

The following act was reported:

An act in addition to title 13, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Public Instruction.'

SEC. 1. In determining the qualification for scholars to be admitted to any school in this State, maintained wholly, or in part, at the public expense, no distinction shall be made on account of the race, color, or religious opinions of the applicant or scholar.

SEC. 1. Nothing contained in this act shall impair or in any way affect Section 11, of Chapter 66, of the Revised Statute.

SEC. 3. So much of Section 12, of Chapter 66, of the Revised Statute.

or in any way affect Section 11, of Chapter 66, of the Revised Statute.

Sec. 3. So much of Section 11 and 12, of Chapter 71, of the Revised Statute, as is inconsistent herewith, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

Fugifive Slave Case. Edward B. Bacon, master of schr. Elizabeth, of Hyannis, was arrested at Gloucester, on Friday morning last, June 3d, on the charge of returning to Norfolk the fugitive slave, Columbus Jones, who was brought into Hyannis in the brig Rollerson. Bacon waived an examination, and gave bail in \$3500 to appear before the Superior Court at Barnstable.



PHRENOLOGY IN BOSTON.

PROF. FOWLER will continue his Lectures on this interesting science, during the next week, in TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

TREMONT TEMPLE, BOSTON.

THE PRACTICAL USES OF PHERNOLOOY are: First, to teach us how to bring all parts of the system into harmonious and well-directed action. Second, to understand the function and uses of each separate organ. Third, to enable us to govern and educate each faculty and each propensity, increasing the power of some, and properly directing others. And, Fourth, by combining these lessons, it enables us to 'know ourseless,' and to account readily for each motive, thought and act, on Scientific Principles. And, furthermore, it enables us to indicate, with great exactness, in writing, the Profession, Occupation, or 'Calling' in life, in which each person may rest success, and in which he may become most useful and happy.

honored head, one which the honor is held out by the To you, gentlemen, this honor is held out by the hand of Divine Providence to-day. We trust you hand of honored hand of honored hand about the shall specific to-day. will accept it, and not leave it for those who shall suceed you; for we are certain of our cause in the end. It is only a question of time. We shall never rest till the justice which is our due shall be meted out to us. We shall continue to boldly approach the hearts and conscience of the people with our claim; for, how ever high the towers of habit and the battlements of prejudice, we are confident we have friends in these

To the Hon. House of Representatives :

of color.

2nd. That in admitting the colored population to citizenship under this Constitution, we guaranteed to them the full enjoyment of every civil right and privilege which that instrument secures to each and every other citizen. The language of the Constitution, article 1, sec. 2, is, 'All laws, therefore, should be made for the good of the whole.'

8rd. The Constitution, article 12th, distinctly recognized.

soon as he is domiciled, may claim of the city or town in which he has made his home, these equal opportunities and advantages of education for his household. If this is the privilege of the stranger, it is the right of the citizen—a right which cannot be withheld, limited or abridged, without manifest injustice. It is plain also that any invidious distinction imposed upon any class of citizens on account of race, party, sect or color, amounts to an abridgment or denial of civil rights solemnly secured by fundamental law.

4th. It is also plain to the committee that what the General Assembly would not do by direct acts, it should not allow to be done by delegated power to any town or city. If caste schools are established in Providence, Newport and Bristol, they exist by virtue of power delegated to those towns by the Assembly; and if through them the just rights of any citizen are in-

power delegated to those towns by the Assembly; and if through them the just rights of any citizen are invaded, the Assembly is as much responsible as if those schools were established by direct act.

5th. It is plain to the Committee, that every citizen stands equal before the law, and that his children are entitled to equal privileges of education in the schools of his district, without respect to race, color or condition.

1. O. Lovett Edmund Quincy Abby S. M. Sexton Caroline R. Putnam M. Augusta Crocker J. W. Sullivan T. B. Drew A. M. Rulley A. M. Rulley

6th. It is also clear to the Committee that what is right in the case is also expedient. No evil is suffered, or even felt to exist in Westerly, Pawtucket, East S. J. McIntire

SWORCESTER COUNTY (SOUTH) ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—A regular quarterly meet-ing of the Worcester County, South Division, Anti-Slavery Society will be held in MILLVILLE and BLACKSTONE, on Sunday, June 12th. The meet-ing will commence at the Wesleyan meeting-house, in Millville, at 10 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and be continued at Blackstone Town Hall, at 2 and 5 o'clock, r. M. Among the speakers expected to be present are Among the speakers expected to be present are THOMAS W. HIGGINSON, ADIN BALLOU, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., and others. And all friends of freedom are in-vited to attend. EFFINGHAM L. CAPRON, President.

Lima H. Ober H. C. Fifield

A. A. Roberts
James N. Buffum
C. B. McIntire
M. G. C.

WILLIAM A. WILSON, Secretary.

WESTPORT, Mass.—Andrew T. Foss, an Agen of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will speak on the subject of American Slavery, in Westport, at the Christian Church, on Sunday next, June 12th. All are invited. He will also lecture as follows :

North Dartmouth, Dartmouth, Thursday, # 16.
Fall River, Sunday, # 19.

WORCESTER—The Anti-Slavery meetings of the last two Sundays will be further continued on Sun-nay next, June 12th, at the customary hours, at Brin-

REMOVED TO A HIGHER LIFE:

PLEDGES

Francis Jackson, 1859.
Sarah Shaw Russell, Boston, Abington Abolitionists, Wendell Phillips, George and H. B. Draper, Hopedale, B. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg.

B. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg,
B. Snow, Jr., Fitchburg,
E. D. and Anna T. Draper, Hopedale
Wm. S. and Abbie S. Haywood, do.
Prince S. Crowell, Dennis,
Weymouth Female A. S. Society,
Bayron Scores B. Burgouth

Bourne Spooner, Plymouth Mary G. Chapman, Boston, Timothy Davis, Framinghs M. J. Parkman, Boston,

W. A. Greene, Boston, Reuben H. Ober, Boston, T. C. Severance, Roxbury, Caroline Remond Putnam, Sale J. G. Dodge, West Cambridge,

Mrs. Mary Sawyer, Jacob Leonard, Bridgewater,

Alden Sampson, Charlestov H. C. Fifield, Weymouth, Elijah Hobart, Hingham, Charles Follen.

Charles Follen,
A. Newhall, Stoneham,
C. B. M'Intire, Reading,
John Knowlton,
Anna E. Sibley, Chelsea,
H. M. Hagar, Newton,
G. W. Babb, Boston,

H. Banks, Waltham

Eliza A. Lawton, Mary R. Stickney, Mary Willey, Boston,

At the New England A. S. Convent

Mary May, Boston, A. M. Chase, Canton, Richard Clap, Dorchester,

Samuel Barrett, Concord.

Louisa Willis, Be

Henrietta Sargent, Bost A. D. Manson, Bangor, Manson, Bangor, Me., Saffingham L. Co-

Samuel May, Jr., Francis W. Bird, Walpole,

David Tenney,
A. W. Sprague,
Nathan Webster, Haverhill,

E. H. Merrill, Danversport,

Jonathan Buxton, Sarah D. Holmes, Plymouth, Mary L. Richmond, Abington, E. N. Andrews,

COLLECTIONS

Finance Committee, for the Expenses of the England Anti-Slavery Convention, May, 1859.

\$2 00 Paulina Gerry

0 50 Gridley Beal

1 00 L. R. Putnar 1 00 E. K. Waite

1 00 Bourne Spoon 1 00 H. B. Spooner 1 00 Mrs. Whipple 0 50 P. C. Hiram

1 00 J. C. N. 1 00 D. U. Martin

00 Francis Jack

2 00 T. C. Several

2 00 Parker Pillsbur 2 00 C, G. Ames 2 00 D. Y. Lincoln 1 00 William Boyn 0 50 S. S. Russell 0 25 C. F. P.

00 C. C. McLauthlin

1 00 N. Richardson 1 00 Lewis McLauthlir 5 00 Mary Brigham

1 00 A. T. Draper 1 00 Geo. & H. B. Drape

1 00 John L. Whiting 2 00 C. M. Otis

50 Mrs. J. W. Lewis

1 00 D. S. Whitney

2 00 C. F. F. 1 00 C. Wellington 0 25 E. T. McIntire

1 00 A. R. Janes 1 00 C. A. S. Hall 1 00 Azariah Smith 0 50 Joseph Merrill 2 00 Sarah Marston 1 00 B. H. Barrett

0 50 Martha Clapp 0 50 Louisa M. Alcott 1 00 Mrs. R. Wheeler

1 00 Stephen Clapp 0 75 Charles Wood

2 00 Louisa Simes 2 00 Louisa Simes 2 00 John Sawyer 1 00 Mrs. Southwick 1 00 R. H. Morrill 1 00 A. B. Morey 1 00 A. C. Nowell

1 00 S. M. Nowell 0 25 H. J. Ireson 1 00 M. M. Brooks

2 00 Helen E. Garrison

50 Mr. Brown, Charle

0 50 town, 1 00 B. W. Loud 1 00 Susan H. Cowing 1 00 Sarah H. Cowing

1 00 Mary C. Sawyer 1 00 S. D. Chandler

1 00 J. M. Aldrich 1 00 A. B. Peck 1 00 S. Newell 2 00 H. W. Blanchard

2 00 D. B. Bartlett 1 00 L. P. Danforth 1 00 L. M. Child

0 50 Mary Willey 0 50 Thomas B. Rice 1 00 John T. Hilton

0 30 John Jones 0 50 Cash, and friends,

2 00 Caroline Wellington

1 00 0 50

1 00

2 00 Emily Horn

00 Mrs. Lawr

0 50 John Curtis

1 00 C. L. R.

Mrs. Denny, Clappville, William Ashby, Newburypo James N. Buffum, Lynn, Edward B. Perkins, Salem,

Eliza Lee Follen, Brookline, Abraham Folsom, Dover, N. H.,

Effingham L. Capron, Worcester.

DONATIONS

J. B. Pierce, Lynn, D. B. Morey, Malden,

On the 23d ult., at her residence in North Easton Washington County, (N. Y.) ESTHER WILBUR, wife of Jos Wilhun, aged 67 years, after a protracted physical weakness, which she passed through with great composure, and firm reliance upon the 'good hand of Him that doeth all things well.'

As water seeks its level, so has her purified spirit sought its level in the glorious realities of spiritual life. Her-funeral was attended by a large concourse of sympathizing friends and neighbors, upon which occasion abundant testimony was offered of and earnest life and labors. The ancient language was repeated as being especially applicable to her character in every particular:— When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me: and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness, and it clothed me: my judgment was a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame: and the cause I knew not, I searched out.'

'The friend of the slave, and yet the friend of all' -the widow, the fatherless, the destitute, and the trembling fugitive, always found a cordial welcome at her hearthstone, and a heart that beat warmly in sympathy with their necessities, and an open hand to render all the aid in her power.

Many an orphan child can testify that she has been indeed a mother to them.

She was one of the earliest to espouse the Anti-Sla-

very cause; and though possessed of but a frail physical organization, yet no one in this county has rendered that hated cause more efficient service. She stood in no awe of public opinion. Ever vigilant, ever active, untiring, and unyielding for the right, yet she opened her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue was the law of kindness.' In the midst of trials, temptations or proscriptions, she ever maintain ed the same calm, serene spirit.

She had no concern or desire to build up or foster any system of theology: with creed-making she had no sympathy, but was actively and earnestly engaged to pull down and remove out of the way whatever stood in opposition to the pure spirit of universal lib-

Her desire for the elevation, liberty and happiness of all was far superior to her love or veneration for in-

She had been, from early life, a member of the Society of Friends, and steadily attended its meetings, when health and strength permitted; and as steadily did she bear an uncompromising testimony for the op-pressed bondman, and against that spirit of conservatism and proscription which has been so sorrowfully manifested by much of that leading influence of modern Quakerism. Through her efforts, mainly, (although actively opposed by prominent members of that meeting,) the Friends' meeting-house at North Easton was first opened to Anti-Slavery meetings some eight or ten years since; and from that time, its doors have been kept open to the Anti-Slavery laborer, and to free discussion.

The numerous petitions that went up to Albany, during the past winter, from this town, for a Personal Liberty Bill, were first put in motion through her efforts. While others thought best to wait, and see the result in Massachusetts, she urged the importance of immediate action, saying, that 'much valuable time was lost by waiting to see the movements of others."

"She did with cheerful will What others talked of, while their hands were still." During the past autumn, she felt impressed to appoint some Anti-Slavery meetings in a neighboring town, which the writer attended with her. On our return, she expressed great satisfaction, saying, 'she felt her time for labor was short'-and with this view she thus employed her last remaining energies.

Her judgment was indeed 'like a robe and a diadem'; her unselfish spirit and pure instincts led her to clear and just perceptions of the right.

At the funeral, her husband, in a brief and impres-

sive manner, spoke of 'his great and irreparable loss, and of the unselfish disposition she at all times manifested, especially during her illness; she often expressing her fear that too much was done for her.' The constant, calm, and even cheerful smile of her countenance was lovely to behold. Death was no 'king of terrors' to her. She remarked that 'she fel. it a blessed privilege to leave the mortal tenement when it was no longer useful;' that she 'had no desire to live, after her capacity of usefulness had ceas-

1 00 Frances Mary Robbins 1 00 of reformation and liberal Christianity. A short time previous to her departure, she asked her son if he thought she would continue long; and when answered in the negative, she said, 'I am ready!' -and again, 'Oh, how beautiful! all nature seems so lovely!

ed;' also, that she felt joy and satisfaction in contem-

plating her action in reference to reform movements

and hoped the young would press forward in the worl

The following portion of WHITTIER'S soul-stirring lines was repeated at the funeral services, as being peculiarly appropriate :-

Another hand is beckening us,
Another call is given;
And glows once more with Angel steps
The path which reaches heaven. The light of her pure life went down,

As sinks beneath the hill The glory of a setting star— Clear, suddenly, and still. Alone, unto our Father's will.

One thought hath reconciled, That He whose love exceedeth ours, Has taken home his child. Fold her, oh Father! in thine arms, And let her henceforth be A messenger of love between Our human hearts and thee.

Still let her mild rebuking stand Between us and the wrong:
And her dear memory serve to make
Our faith in goodness strong.'

At a regular meeting of the old Saratoga Anti-Slavery Society, held at Friends' Meeting-House, North Easton, 6th mo. 5th, 1859, the following resolutions were offered by J. W. PECKHAN, and unanimously adopted, and voted to be forwarded for publication in the Anti-Slavery Standard and Liberator :-

Resolved, That in the death of our beloved friend and coadjutor, ESTHER WILBUR, (since our last meeting in this place,) we feel deeply that a 'mother in Israel,' one of the early advocates and main pillars of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, has been removed from our midst; and that we shall no longer be cheered by her living example and earnest words, and encouraged and strengthened by her wise counsels, her unyield-ing fidelity and untiring labors for the cause of the oppressed; that a vacancy has been left which it will be difficult, if not impossible to fill; that the Anti-Slavery cause has lost one of its most clear-sighted, radical and intrepid supporters, and every true reform-atory movement, however hated or proscribed, has met with a special bereavement.

Resolved, That insamuch as to her efforts it was largely due that the doors of this house were first opened to our meetings, we feel that it is due to her memory, to the cause of the slave, and to ourselves, that we thus give public expression of our sense of obligation to and admiration of her noble deeds and heroic spirit, in which we recognize the religion of the good Samaritan.

Resolved, That the highest eulogy, and greatest respect to and admiration of her character, we can of-fer to her memory, is by imitating, to the utmost of our power, her rare moral courage and noble virtue, FF All communications for the undersigned should be sent to Leicester, Mass.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.

in laboring faithfully to carry forward those measures and principles so dear to her, and to which her earnest and true life was so especially devoted.

For the Libera THE NEW 'GINEVRA.'

'Prederika Bremer well said that "the fate of the negro is the romance of history." No other land has one of such profound interest. Would I could place you in a narrow room, where one of the bravest souls God ever gave first breathed the air of a free State. Her lover had placed her in a box,—a secreted slave, to be transported as freight to a Northern city,—hoping it would come in the same train with himself. Imagine his agony when he found, on his arrival, that it had been left for another train! Set half on her head for many hours, the dust of the stuffing sifts down with every motion of the platform into eyes and lips: with superhuman effort she stifles every groan, remembering it is Liberty for which she suffers. Arrived at length, they dare not show any anxiety while the precious burden is borne unconsciously, lumbering through the careless streets. When the safe refuge is reached, and the door closed, no one present can articulate a syllable—so terrible the suspense! The box is opened—thank God, she lives! She leaps to her feet in glad and radiant joy. But the morrow brings fever, over which death hovers for a month till a happy heart gains the victory, and the two rest now under Victories flag—all safe! "Seeceh of Wendeld!" a happy heart gains the victory, and the two rest now under Victoria's flag—all safe!'—[Speech of Wendell Phillips, Esq. at Music Hall.

From lips whose earnest eloquence Enchained us like a spell, That wondrous tale in living words Of deepest pathos fell: All faces turned to meet that face, Listening, with lips apart, To the voice that swayed the multitude, As if it bore one heart. In every bosom, howe'er cold, Swift aympathy upsprung. Touched by the magic power of Love, Divine, and ever young.

Tears and glad shouts extolled the deed Heroic, that dare prove

That young pair's love of liberty-Their liberty of love. A picture through my memory passed, As that strange tale was told And in the poet's plaintive words Returned the legend old Of fair Ginevra, stealing up In all her bridal bloom, So blithe of spirit, as she passed

With smiles into her tomb; No cruel fate pursued her steps, No phantom of despair Rose up between her and the heart Whose love made life so fair; No secret terror urged her flight, No fear of human wrong— But still her story lives, embalmed In painting and in song.

A nobler legend of our times Shall future poets tell, A new 'Ginevra,' fair and brave, In brighter tints shall dwell. Within that narrow cell of pain, Undaunted, undismayed, The dearest blessing of his life A lover's fond arms laid. To count the long, slow hours depart, With tortured limbs and stifled breath.

To wait for freedom, or the pangs Of capture, and of death But God was with her, and he spared That valiant soul to prove How much a woman's heart can dare For liberty and love.

Oh men! whose eager hands and lips Give to such deeds applause, Bestow the tribute of your lives To serve a righteous cause; Remembering the faithful love That blesses life for you, Grow worthier of the gift, and learn A chivalry more true. Oh women! whose quick sympathy Spoke in your silent tears, In the safe shelter of your homes

Forget not coming years; Make of your womanhood a shield For human griefs and fears-Give to God's noblest work on earth Brave labor, and not tears. L. M. ALCOTT.

LIFE.

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT. Oh Life! I breathe thee in the breeze, I feel thee bounding in my veins, I see thee in these stretching trees, These flowers, this still rock's mossy stains. This stream of odors flowing by,

From clover-field and clumps of pine, This music, thrilling all the sky, From all the morning birds, are thine. Thou fill'st with joy this little one,

That leaps and shouts beside me here, Where Isar's clay-white rivulets run Through the dark woods like frighted deer. Ah! must thy mighty breath, that wakes

Insect and bird, and flower and tree, From the low trodden dust, and makes Their daily gladness, pass from me-Pass, pulse by pulse, till o'er the ground

se limbs, now strong, shall creep with pain, And this fair world of sight and sound Seem fading into night again?

The things, oh Life! thou quickenest, all Strive upward toward the broad bright sky, Upward and outward, and they fall Back to earth's bosom when they die.

All that have borne the touch of death. All that shall live, lie mingled there, Beneath that veil of bloom and breath, That living zone 'twixt earth and air.

There lies my chamber dark and still; The atoms, trampled by my feet, There wait, to take the place I fill In the sweet air and sunshine sweet.

Well, I have had my turn, have been Raised from the darkness of the clod. And for a glorious moment seen The brightness of the skirts of God;

And knew the light within my breast, Though wavering oftentimes and dim, The power, the will, that never rest, And cannot die, were all from Him.

Deer child! I know that thou wilt grieve To see me taken from thy love. Wilt seek my grave at Sabbath eve. And weep, and scatter flowers above.

Thy little heart will soon be heal'd, And being shall be bliss, till thou To younger forms of life must yield The place thou fill'st with beauty now.

When we descend to dust again, Where will the final dwelling be Of Thought and all its meraories then, My love for thee, and thine for me?

CATCH THE SUNSHINE Catch the sunshine! though it flickers Through a dark and dismal cloud; Though it falls so faint and feeble On a heart with sorrow bowed : Catch it quickly-it is passing-Passing rapidly away; It has only come to tell you There is yet a brighter day.

Catch the sunshine! though 'tis only One pale flickering beam of light; There is joy within its glimmering, Whispering 'tis not always night. Don't be moping, sighing, weeping-Look up! look up like a man! There's no time to grope in darkness,

Catch the sunshing e when you can. Catch the sunshine! though life's tempest May unfurl its chilling blast; Catch the little hopeful straggler ! Storms will not forever last! Don't give up, and say 'Forsaken!'

Don't begin to say 'I'm sad!' Look ! there comes a gleam of sunshine ? Catch it! oh, it seems so glad! Catch the sunshine ! don't be grieving O'er that darksome billow there! Life's a sea of stormy billows We must meet them every where,

Pass right through them, do not tarry, Overcome the heaving tide; There's a sparkline gleam of sunshine Waiting on the other side.

Catch the sunshine! catch it gladly! Messenger in Hope's employ, Sent through clouds, through storm and bille Bringing you a cup of joy. Oh! then, don't be sighing, weeping-Life, you know, is but a span; There's no time to sigh and sorrow-

Catch the sunshine when you can.

THE LIBERATOR.

clined to take discouraging views of the progress of worthy personal aims, profitable and honorable work, reformatory ideas. The rumors of wars abroad, the It seeks freedom and equal rights for her in the Famarrogant claims of the slave power at home, fill the ily, in order that its highest uses and harmonies may hearts of many with fears lest, after all, no advance be ensured; and that she may not need to seek them has been made. Yet we think few who have attend- out of it, and in its overthrow. ed the series of meetings of the New England Anti-Slavery Society held during the past week, and com- the influences which beset woman in regard to marpleted that course of annual instruction by listening riage, and to secure for her considerate preparation for to the array of speakers who stood on the platform of its high duties when entered upon, but it demands, as the Woman's Rights meeting held on Friday, P. M., equally essential to the happiness and purity and true at Mercantile Library Hall, but must have inclined to order of the home, a like preparation and an equal say, 'The world moves still.'

friends of the meeting anticipated, and great numbers, the 'outraged honor of the husband, by a misdeed of we are informed, found it impossible to get in. Mrs. the wife, while his unfaithfulness may be notorious, Caroline M. Severance presided, and besides her own and scarcely a crime in the eye of either law or pubaddress, the audience listened with great attention to lic opinion, addresses from Dr. Harriot K. Hunt, (who reiterated) her demand for the extension of the right of suffrage duties of the home, but to add others to them-or, to women, in a very earnest and forcible manner,) rather, to replace the frivolities which are already, in Phillips, Esq.

Mr. Ames very wittily compared the dismay of those of preventive justice.

It would save individuals and homes from utter who are in fear lest each new step in progress shall held fast to what seemed most stable, until the vehicle ergies. stopped. At length, finding he 'still lived,' he dared upon which the Woman's Rights movement rests.

Mrs. Dall's speech contained an admirable condensation of a very able article in the Edinburgh Review for April, on Female Industry. Mrs. Dall said she was sure her audience would share her own surprise on finding so many employments already in the poson finding so many employments already in the pose-session of women, although it is still to be deplored that the wages of women continue to fall far below that the wages of women continue to fall far below of its sordidness and strife, by the magnificence and very interesting extract from a letter was read by Mrs. daining to profane marriage by seeking it for position Dall, giving an account of a young girl in Delaware, whose father was a machinist. She was very desirous to learn her father's business. On being allowed to enter the shop, she showed great ability, and made so rapid advance as to enable her (on the occasion of her father's death not many years after) to take charge of the business. Her younger sisters and brothers have learned the trade from her, and she is now a prosperous machinist; keeping the business of her father, and teaching it to her younger and dependent How shall man grow?' brothers, and presenting a living witness of the wis- 'The woman is not undeveloped man. dom of allowing a girl perfect freedom in the choice

dom of allowing a girl perfect freedom in the choice of an avocation.

The whole speech was a most encouraging summary of the changes made, in respect to the ideas she advanced, since the year 1848, the date of the first Woman's Rights Convention. As one of the most encouraging signs of the times, she mentioned the first convention of the changes made, in respect to the ideas she advanced, since the year 1848, the date of the first woman's Rights Convention. As one of the most encouraging signs of the times, she mentioned the first powers, so the fi formation of the Society for the Cultivation of Social Science in England, a movement which has both men and women of the highest social position and culture prominent among its leaders. We would suggest to Then comes the statelier Eden back to men—Then reign the world's great bridals, chaste and calm; Then springs the crowning race of humankind. Mrs. Dall the embodiment of the facts and figures And we, who are privileged with the poet to foresee contained in her address, in a lecture for popular audiences next winter. She may rest assured it will carry a conviction of the practicability of the ideas advanced by herself and her co-workers for the elevation

system of philosophy illustrated by examples from his- reply of all their movements,-

couragement and counsel which these noble women and earnest men may have to offer to us .- E. c. w.

The noise of people entering at the co of the meeting, combined with the noise of the street. prevented the writer of the above from hearing the remarks made by Mrs. Severance on taking the chair We have been fortunate enough to obtain a full report of them from another hand, as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.-In accepting the duties accorded me on this occasion, permit me to say a very few words in regard to

the movement which this meeting represents. It en-rolls itself among the efforts of the age, and the anniversaries of the week, as the most radical, and vet, in the best sense, the most conservative of them all. It bears the same relation to all the charities of the day which strive nobly, in their way, to serve woman that the radical anti-slavery movement bears to all superficial palliations of slavery. Like that movement, it goes beneath effects, and seeks to remove

Recognizing woman as an equal human being with man, before God and the State, it claims for her equality of freedom and of right, as an individual; equality of position and of action in the family-including an ownership of herself and an equal ownership of her children; equal opportunities of education, and of effort in society; and equal recognition and protection under government-recognition in other ways than those she now enjoys with us, as tax-payer, criminal, and debtor. Accepting the family as an Institution, more unde-

niably than any or all others for which the claim is made, Divine in its origin and aims, this movement seeks to secure its integrity and purity, by removin from its sphere of causes all unworthy motives, all WOMAN'S RIGHTS MEETING.

base necessities of food and shelter; by giving woman,
there are many among us who at this time are in-

This movement seeks, moreover, not only to correct ay, 'The world moves still.'

purity on the part of the husband and father;—that
There was a larger audience than even the warmest
public opinion and the law should cease to clamor of

It seeks, not to make secondary with woman the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Rev. J. T. Sargent, Rev. so many cases, added to them, with graver duties and George Gordon Ames, late of Minnesota, and Wendell holier pleasures; and to substitute for the delights of charity, the higher and no less pleasurable functions

overturn the laws of the universe, and bring chaos wreck, by educating woman to self-support, and to into society, to that of the 'home-keeping youth,' fill the father's place in the event of his inability, dewhose wits formed no exception to the opinion of such sertion or death; individuals and homes which now persons entertained by Valentine in the play, who, tax Philanthropy to its utmost, and furnish an ever finding himself in a railway car, shut his eyes and renewed and discouraging supply to its hands and en-

It will be seen, then, that, instead of confounding to open his eyes, and inquired with trembling lips of the philosophy of the new movement on behalf of those around him, 'if the darned thing had lit.' Mr. woman with the theories which claim unlimited in-Ames's whole speech was full of wit and humor, but dulgence for appetite and passion,-or, mistaking the evincing a thorough understanding of the principles results of those theories for a legitimate outgrowth of this movement,-the world should recognize in the latter the cure, and the only radical cure, for such disastrous doctrine and practice.

Give woman access to culture and its rewards-free dom of action and ability to labor successfully-and and support, will therefore be worthy to find the noblest love, and home.

Allow me to repeat to you, in conclusion, the exheard, but never too often recalled-than which no

'The woman's cause is man's-they rise or sink

But diver

this better Eden-we, who have

'The Future, grand and great— The safe appeal of Truth to Time'—

adopting the victorious cry of the crusaders, 'God wills of women, which arguments, however unanswerable it! -- may listen to hear above the present din and their logic, seldom give to a lecture-going community. discord, the stern mandate of his laws, bidding the Wendell Phillips made an address, which was a world 'onward!' - and catch the rhythmic

and died far away from his native land, without an enemy to be recalled, and without a regretful remembrance, and with the conviction that he had tried to deserve the good opinion which his friends entertained of him.

THE PARTING SCENES.

By this time the steamer Ariel was observed coming down through the haze from the direction of the Narrows. Mr. Seward returned on board the Josephine, which steamed out to meet the Ariel. The Josephine soon came along side, and was made fast. the colored offender has lain in jail to this day, with-

Narrows. Mr. Seward returned on board the Josephine, which steamed out to meet the Ariel. The Josephine soon came along side, and was made fast. The gang-plank was run out, and Mr. Seward, with many kind greetings and God speeds, ascended to the deek of the ocean steamer.

Governor Cary— 'Our kind remembrance to Chas. Summer,' cried one—' Captain, take good care of him,' shouted another to the Captain of the Ariel—

My life for it,' answered the Captain, then the plank was hauled in, the ropes cast off, and the two steamers separated. Then Shelton's band played national airs, the cannon of the Josephine pealed, loud huzzas went up, and hats and handkerchiefs waved. Then Senator Seward, his cane and a bundle of newspapers still in his hands, mounted the lofty wheel-house of the Ariel, his head bare, his leaf and a pistol—prey upon the orphan, wield a club or aim a pistol—prey upon the orphan, wield a club or aim a pistol—prey upon the orphan,

wared. Then Senstor Seward, his cane and a bundle of newspapers still in his hands, mounted the lofty wheel-house of the Ariel, his head bare, his dark gray locks waving in the breeze, and his form contrasting in sharp outlines against the dark sky, and bowed in response to the demonstration from his friends.

The Alida and the Josephine were following just astern of the Ariel, their decks dark with the cheering crowds, and just then the steamer City of Washington, bound for Liverpool, came up with an unusual large load of passengers on her decks, many of whom joined in the ovation. Flags were flying from all the vessels, and from the Telegraph Station at Sandy Hook Point. Handkerchiefs were waving, bands playing, cannon thundering, people cheering, and altogether the scene was one of the most exhilarating description. In this manner the four steam-rating description. In this manner the four steam-rating description.

ocean steamer, the figure of a small man, with bead bare, was discernable standing on the Ariel's wheel-house.

THE SICKLES VERDICT.

Bad taste in the reporters of American newspapers is perhaps to be expected and forgiven; but the counsel, who are apparently eminent in their professions, might be expected to know better. They appear, however, to have behaved infinitely worse. The opening speech of Mr. Ould, the District Attornoy, is as disgraceful a composition as we ever had the misfortune to read. It is every thing which an opening statement in a capital case ought not to be.

* * If Mr. Ould's speech was disgraceful, that of Mr. Brady, the counsel for the prisoner, can only be described as disgusting. The member of Marylebone himself, when he defended Bernard, never sank so low. * * For no less than seven hours did Mr. Brady pour out such a flood of fustian and nonsense, equally opposed to law, logic and common-sense, as the collective power of the whole Old Bailey barwhich is not without performers of a similar character—would not produce in seven years. After a rigmarole preface, he laid down three positions:

*First, human laws do not shield us from the enjoyment of human rights. Secondly, love by Divine law is perfect, though not regulated by human law. Third, the Divine law attaches responsibilities, to execute which Coes not constitute crime; 'and he actually had the unscrupulousness and unblushing impudence to stand up in a Court of Justice, and maintain—without interruption or rebuke from the Judge (who holds his office at the will of a mob whose daily bread is bunkum)—that every man has a natural right to kill any one who commits adultery

He had large Order, indicating system, method, and meatness in all his affairs, while large Calculation, in an economist, and an accurate financier and business man. He appears to bave had a good been economist, and an accurate financier and business man. He appears to bave had a good memory of principles and ideas, but was more disciplent with a function, joined whose daily bread is bunkum)—that every man has a natural right to kill any one who commits adultery with his wife, and that human laws cannot take so practical an intellect as his, and such courage and away that right.

The stupidity of the defence is exactly on a par with its want of taste and law. Nothing but extracts can give a notion of its vulgarity. * * After a vast quantity of illogical rubbish about malice, (in which it was maintained, first, that malice was not to be presumed without proof, and, secondly, that Sickles shot Key because he was angry with him for seducing his wife, which is the strongest kind of malice.) Mr. Brady proceeded to show that adultery was very wicked, and that adulterers might lawfully be killed. In support of this thesis, he reads every passage from the Bible in which adultery is referred to. * * Mr. Brady takes so much pleasure in quoting passages about adultery, and showing its turpitude in emphatic and almost descriptive language, that we can only acquit his performance of grose prurience by ascribing to him a degree of obtuseness of feeling which is in that able and most horrible one—just one of those cases in which a verdict of guilty ought to be inevitable, and to which mercy might properly be extended; but to recognize the fact, that a man has a legal right to avenge any wrongs whatever by the death of the wrong-doer, is to break up the very foundations of society. We have noticed the case as an is in land large in end in the word. His firmness, his independence of feeling, and his large the society we have noticed the case as an is in land large in end of the sense as an instance of feeling, and his

Some important deductions may be rationally drawn from the Washington farce. The following thought is not inopportune: In the first place, we see that the very class of men who have been distinguished for devotion to the LETTER OF HUMAN enactments, when every principle of right has been cloven down —as, for instance, in relation to the bogus laws' of Kansas and the Fugitive Slave Act—have, in this matter, been the loudest and most noisy declaimers in favor of the 'Higher Law.' The great point re-lied on by the counsel for Mr. Sickles was, that hu-man laws did not protect the sanctity of the mar-

DIABOLISM IN WASHINGTON.

The portrait of Mr. Hovey evinces the following characteristics: In the first place, he had a full, plump, robust, and energetic organization. His head was large, and amply sustained by a strong and wall believed wherelength. bands playing, cannon thundering, people eneering, and altogether the scene was one of the most exhilar rating description. In this manner the four steamers reached the bar, all together, when the Alidaturned back; but the enthusiasm on board the Josephine was at full heat, and the Captain was persuaded to make a turn beyond the Hook. Accordingly the Josephine steamed over the bar by the side of the Ariel, and accompanied her, dancing over the waves three or four miles out, the cannon firing until the ammunition was exhausted, and the people cheering until they were hoarse.

Long after the Josephine had turned, back, and Long after the Josephine had turned, back, and useful and efficient course of life. The middle of the useful and efficient course of life. The middle of the useful and efficient course of life. The middle of the useful and efficient course of life. cheering until they were hoarse.

Long after the Josephine had turned back, and when a mile or two of water lay between her and the occan steamer, the figure of a small man, with head back, was discernable standing on the Ariel's wheel-

right to avenge any wrongs whatever by the death of the wrong-doer, is to break up the very foundations of society. We have noticed the case as an illustration of the way in which justice is administered where the judge has no power, and where the people are above the law. It is a state of things which well deserves the notice of those who wish to introduce democracy into this country.—London Saturday Review.

SICKLES.

Faith, and Imitation would have been an improvement to his mental organization.

His firmness, his independence of feeling, and his justice were paramount qualities, and these, backed up by courage, made him heroic in the fulfillment of what he deemed his duty. His friendship and social attachment were remarkably strong, and he was enabled to call around him troops of friends who were true to him personally, though they might not harmonize with him in opinion. Few men have been more beloved, and few have done more to deserve it.

WILL OF THE LATE C. F. HOVEY. Among the leading items of the Will of the late Charles F. Hovey, Esq. are the following:

'To his wife, \$47,000, with household go 'To his wile, \$47,000, with household goods, plate, &c.; to two of his four sons, \$17,000 each, and to the remaining two \$15,000 each, to be held in trust until they become of age; to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Stephen S. Foster, Parker Pillsbury, and Henry C. Wright, \$2000 each. The remainder of the estate, estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, is disposed of as follows by the words of the will:

their logic, askien give to a fecture-going community.

Wended Phillips made an addres, which was a system of philosophy illustrated by examples from his explorably important to the property of the state and the property of the state and the most convicious greaters and the property of the state of the state of the state of the property of the state of the property of the state of the state of the property of the state of t

AYER'S

Are curing the Sick to an extent une before known of any Medicine,

INVALIDS, READ AND JUDGE FOR TOURAGEN JULES HAUEL, Esq., the well-known perfumer, of One oraty oller, says, — second conce products are to the early oller, says, — it as happy to say of your Carnarue Philas that I bough them a better family medicine for — whom use than any within my knowledge. Many of my tr mis har-cooling as benefits from them. and colucide with me in below the most than any colucine to the most them.

when they are known."
The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes been had a list April, 1854,—
"Albit April, 1854,—
"Be, J. C. Ayas, Sir: I have taken your bills wis a company of the state enefit, for the listlessness, languor, le neadache, which has of late years on A few does of your Pills cured me. Pectoral many years in my family for alling success. You make medicines

doing."

JOHN F. BEATTY, Esq., Sec. of the Penn Railry

"Pu. E. R. Office, Philosolopies, I

"Sm: I take pleasure in adding my testimony

"your medicines, having derived very material is
nse of both your Pectoral and Cathartic Pills. I a
out them in my family, nor shall I ever omnest a
means will procure them." The widely renowned S. S. STEVENS, M. D. of W.

N. H., writes, —
"Having used your Carnanne Pills in my
from experience, that they are an invaluable pu
of disordered functions of the liver, causing b,
tion, contiveness, and the great variety of dis
they are a surer remedy than any other. In They are sure in their operation, and per-which make them an iavaluable article for for many years known your Cherry Petaw medicine in the world, and these Pills are in that admirable preparation for the treatment

"DR. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: I have with scre' ala in its worst furnished to and an catold amount of suffering, have in a few weeks by your Pills. With what in a few weeks by your Pills. With what is a sale be imagined when you real write, can only be imagined and how long, and how long, and how long.

"Never until now have I been free from this lathaum dead Nover until now have I been free from this lathaum dead now long."

kept it for months a raw acre.

"About nine weeks ago I commenced taking yee close Pills, and now am entirely free from the complaint. My yer well, my skin is fair, and my hair has commenced the growth; all of which makes me feed already a new yers.

"Hoping this statement may be the means of corrected the mation that shall do good to others, I an, with every some of gratitude,

Yours, &c.,

"I have known the above-named Maria Eicker from her da hood, and her statement is strictly true

Overseer of the Portsmouth Manufacturing the Capt. JOEL PRATE, of the ship Marion, with the lain CAPT, JOEL FFATT, or the sum starres, while has hea.

20th April, 15°4,—

4 Your Pills have cured me from a billow attack white years

from derangement of the Liver, which had become try sea.

I had failed of any relief by my Physician, and fine sey

generaly I could try; but a few doese of your Pills have compain

restored me to health. I have given them to my children

worms, with the best effects. They were prompt and

recommended them to a friend for costroness, which had made

from for months; he told me in a few days they had compain

You make the best medicine in the world, and I am Be a

my so."

Read this from the distinguished Solicitor of the Supressing

* Sin: I have great entirfaction in assuring you and family have been very much benefited by y and tamily have oven very much becomes by you My write was curred, two years since, of a severe we cough, by your CHERET PECTORAL, and since then perfect health. My children have several time less attacks of the Influence and Croup by it. It is remedy for these complaints. Your CATHARDS For femedy for the from a dysperson of the first cure is mediately grown upon me for some years: Indeed, this care is mediately portant, from the fact that I had failled to get relief from the late. Physicians which this section of the country silent, as it was any of the numerous remedies I had take.

Won seem to us, Dector, the a providential binning is in family, and you may well suppose we are not sanishid the Yours respectfully, LEAVITT THATTING.

LEAVITT THATTING.

"Secole Chamber, Olin, Aprilia, Maria, Grander, Olin, Aprilia, Maria, Ma

The above are all from persons who are publicly know with the reside, and who would not make those statusers with ungh conviction that they were true.

principled dealers may attempt to put you off with the
on which they make more profit. He not imposed up by

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist. Levell. You THEODORE METCALF & CO., BREWER, STEVENS & CUSHING,

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HUMORS OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM IT is well known that the juices of the belys governed by natural laws, such as regularly vegetable life in the change of seasons. In winter, they are congealed, or in common lance, the 'sap is down,' the pores are closed, whole body is hard and firm, and an accum

whole body is hard and firm, and an accumant impurities takes place in our system.

The genial influences of Spring cause an expense of all living matter, the sap rises in vegetable it, also the juices of our bodies are given out and entito the common circulation.

This is a law to which every human being inspect, and the neglect of it has caused a whole mans of prisons.

of misery.

Now is the time to apply a remedy that class

Now is the time to apply and searches every fibre and pore, and ending every particle and sediment of humor that has in stagnant during the winter.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery is well known to a readers as the greatest and best Blood Parism's

readers as the greatest and best Blood Futures world has ever produced.

We advise each and all of our reader to me of bottle of it this Spring; we say one bottle for will cure the impurities of one season, as just the system for the changes of the next.

Where the disease has fastened itself ad best settled in the system, larger quantities are required. For Scrofula, Erysipelas, Sait Rheun, Sead He White Scales, Shingles, Pushes, Uterated & Legs, Humor in the Eyes, Running of the Eark Scarlet Fever or Measles, the Medical Discovery of the relied upon to effect a perfect cure. be relied upon to effect a perfect care.

May 13.

WORCESTER WATER-CURE DR. SETH ROGERS, being about to re in medical observations, will resume, after lab 1859, the medical superintendence of this Ississi

May 27. 3m THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL

CONTAINS portraits of Dr. W. A. Alestt, B. S. Contains, M. D., and Robert Allyn; Letter in Dyspeptie; Organization, Life, and Mind; Remeisable Retribution; Self Esteem; Practical Parameter; Importance of Sleep; Formation of Opinion; Woman.

Woman.

Young men, and others, who would 'Rise is its
World,' and make the most of themselves, should
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IMPROVEMENT IN CHAMPOOING AND HAIR-DYEING.

MADAM BANNISTER (formerly Madam Carrons and the public, that she has removed to SWashington st., and 20 West st.; where will be formerly the Restorative, the most celebrated in the weight it prevents hair from turning gray, and produces significantly in all diseases of the scalp. She stands seems to puppe in the latest prevents hair from turning gray, and produces significantly the stands seems to the scalp. She stands seems to puppe in the latest prevents have the scalp. her Restorate hair from turning a series in all diseases of the scalp. She stands in all diseases of the scalp. She stands in all diseases of the scalp scale of the scale of

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